THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1851. [No. 13.

NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY. — The Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, Lieut. A. E. Ball, Commander, arrived about 1 o'clock on Sabbath the 25th instant, bringing the English Mail of the 24th April. The following is a list of the passengers by the *Sesostris* :

Lieut. Napier, Bombay Artillery.
Lieut. Murray, H. M.'s 92nd Foot.
Lieut. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 8th Foot.
Lieut. K. D. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 86th Foot.
Ensign Bolton, Bombay Army.
Mr. Ross, Merchant.
Mr. Atkinson, Merchant.
Professor Harkness, Principal of the Elphinstone Institution.

To Aden. Lieut. Findlay and Smith, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

Her Majesty had signified her intention of opening the great Exhibition in person, and thus rendering the event historical, Foreigners from every quarter were pouring into London to attend the "World's Fair," from whom the lodging-house keepers are expecting to reap a rich harvest. To show, however, that some foreigners are adepts in the art of adapting themselves to circumstances, the following true story may serve :—Two gentlemen, whose accent and appearance denoted them to be foreigners, seeing some apartments to let at a house in Walcot Square, Kensington, London, knocked at the door and desired, in somewhat broken English, to see them. Two rooms and a kitchen were accordingly shown, and the gentlemen, being satisfied with their appearance, agreed to take them for three months. The landlady who, it seems, could adopt the language of the prudent woman in Plautus:—Semper oculatæ nostræ sunt manus, credunt quod vident, thinking to be on the safe, side insinuated the propriety of the three months' rent being paid "Græcâ fide," on the old terms of Grecian credit, which was acceded to without demur, and the money laid down on the table. Of course Mrs——— thought herself very lucky in getting her rooms let to two such nice gentlemen who would make so *little* mess, but now comes the cream of the story. Our two foreigners went away, and soon afterwards returned with *ten* more, each with a mattress on his back, all intending to make the two rooms and a kitchen their domicile during the Exhibition! This trick has been played off at several places in the great metropolis, and in all with perfect success.

The English papers teem with the accounts of fresh perverts to Mariolatry and Papal Infallibility, and of new accessions to the ranks of Rome. A batch of seven clergymen, besides a whole host of laymen, recently went over to Roman Catholicism at Leeds : and since then, Archdeacon Manning, the brother-in-law of the Bishop of Oxford, had seceded, and it was expected he would take some three hundred more with him. Another near relative of the Bishop of Oxford, was also expected to secede in a few days. There was no end, indeed, to the rumours of "anticipated secessions." A wish was felt and expressed in certain high quarters to expel Dr. Pusey from that Church in which he has created such violent dissensions, yet owing to particular difficulties in his case, that was considered as almost next to impossible; it was confidently asserted, however, that he would be prohibited preaching. A home cotemporary states regarding the Bishop of Exeter :—"As a means of widening still further the breach that already exists, the Bishop of Exeter has published a pastoral, the main sentiment of which seems to be "no surrender" of Puseyite usages. At all events no one can deny Bishop Phillpotts the merit of consistency in his semi-Popish opinions. He still advocates, in opposition to the Primate and Queen, those Puseyite doctrines which first brought him into notoriety, except that he has gone still further in them. He has cast off the authority of both the temporal and ecclesiastical heads of the Church, and declares that the poor Archbishop of Canterbury is "the greatest heretic in Christendom." It is announced that the Bishop of Exeter will bring out the next Tractarian revival, in the shape of a diocesan synod, to be held in Exeter, after the visitation in the middle of June. All this creates much discussion in the Church, and it is not improbable that a Free Reformed Church may be formed, into whose fold Tractarians of all sorts and sizes shall be gathered. The impossibility of the Church of England long continuing to hold two such totally opposed bodies as the Tractarians and Evangelicals is admitted on all sides, and it is only the interests of those who must change their ground, that keeps them where they are. Their ultimate dissent is only a question of time, and ere long we shall have a convenient half-way house to Rome for those travellers who wish to journey by easy stages. All this is a complete triumph to the Catholics, who look upon it as a set off to the Talbot affair."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—Parliament seems to have set fairly to work to clear away the huge mass of business which has accumulated since the beginning of the Session in consequence of the intolerable *cacoethes loquendi* with which the Lower House was afflicted on its first meeting, aggravated by the ministerial hitch which threw the machine out of gear for a large portion of the second month.

On Monday the 7th April, the question of the re-imposition of the Income Tax for three years was approved by a majority of 278 against 230 votes.

On Tuesday the 8th April, the House assented, after a short discussion, to Mr. Trelawny's motion for a select committee on the law of church rates. The debate was chiefly interesting from Lord John Russell's admission that an improvement of the law of church rates—principally, of course, in reference to

the forced levy of these rates on dissenters—was desirable, and that the present period was favorable for making such an alteration. On the same evening leave was given Lord Ashley to bring in a bill to encourage the construction of lodging houses for the working classes, a measure of great practical utility.

On Wednesday the 9th April, the merits and demerits of Smithfield market were discussed; and the Government bill for clearing away the huge nuisance by removing it to some other locality was carried by a large majority, 230 against 65. A regular Irish row followed on the motion for the second reading of the Religious Houses Bill. One Irish R. C. member proposed that the bill should be kicked over the bar of the House, while others thought it would be better to kick the proposer (Mr. Lacy) over. It was only by the most gallant perseverance that the mover was enabled to get the 14th May fixed for taking this stage of the bill.

On Thursday the 10th April, Sir Wm. Molesworth delivered a lecture to the House on Colonial Government. It was an able one and will repay perusal.

On Friday the 11th April, there was a repetition of the debate on what virtually means the restoration of the Corn Laws —the majority on division being 13, precisely the same as on the former division.

The necessity for a general election was gradually forcing itself more and more upon the country; and the sooner the better, if the papal and protectionist embarrassments are not to become inextricable.

On Tuesday the 15th April the House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

We shall notice general continental affairs in our next issue. Meanwhile we must not pass over the change of ministry in France. The sixth Ministry that has been called into existence by the President was proclaimed on Saturday in the *Moniteur*. This new Ministry has already been christened the "Defiance," and is generally considered to represent the gauntlet thrown down by Louis Napoleon to the Legislative Assembly. The origin of this supposition lies in the fact that the three most prominent members of the late Administration, who were declared by the Assembly to be unworthy of their confidence for the share they took in the dismissal of General Changarnier, have once more resumed their portfolios. M. Achille Fould is again Finance Minister, M. Rouher, Minister of Justice, and M. Baroche, most unpopular of all, migrates from the Interior to the office of "Foreign Affairs." General Raudon, the Minister of War, and M. Magne (Public Works), both belong to the Provisional Ministry which has just been replaced. M. Léon Faucher, the new Minister of the Interior, is a man of business, of high character, and unquestionable integrity. The same may be said of M. Buffet, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. They were both colleagues of M. Odillon Barrot, in the first Administration formed after the election of Louis Napoleon. The Ministers of Marine and Public Instruction, M.M. Chasseloup Laubat and Crouseilhes, are men of talent and honesty, which is something in these days. They are the representatives of the Legitimist party in this new Ministry. Every one in Paris seems to reprobate this new Ministry, and on the very first day of its existence a vote of want of confidence was moved by M. Sainte Beuve, the gentleman who did the same kind office for them when they were expelled in January. This was barely got over, in consequence of M. M. Thiers, Berryer, &c., and some others, who wished to give this new coalition a hearing, abstaining from voting. There is no doubt that this patch-up will not last long. The general feeling is that it will be shipwrecked in the course of the next few weeks. The only difficulty is who to get to succeed them. Really, Ministers seem to be scarce commodities in both England and France at present, for we are obliged to make any one do because there is no one else to be got.

THOUGHTS ON HOME NEWS.—The "Papal Aggression" still occupies the public mind in Britain more than any thing else,—the great "Exhibition" itself not excepted. More especially is this the case in Scotland. Mr. Oswald had never any good reason for saying that the Scotch took no interest in the matter. But he had some sort of reason. The Scotch are not so quickly excitable as the English. They want time to think; and in their own "canny" way, they want time to think once and twice and thrice, before they consent to feel at all. They were a good deal engaged in this process of thinking, while the English were feeling deeply, and loudly expressing their feelings. Hence the remark of a man, who did not know his own countrymen. But now that the reflective process is over, where, tell us, is the greatest depth of feeling,—where the most thunderlike utterance,—where the most determined and persevering and indomitable action? Their temperament is "thoroughly fervid"; but it is so because their mind is reflective and largely comprehensive. They see the importance of important things, and then excel all men in seeking and pursuing and obtaining them. In the great towns of Scotland accordingly, the most ardent meetings on "Papal Aggression" are yet being held, and the strongest and most numerously supported petitions are being poured into Parliament. They will have Popery politically dealt with according to its political deserts,—the Government divorced from all friendly connexion with it,—and persons and property defended against its rapacity and oppression. As a sample of the spirit afloat, we may specify the city of Glasgow: between the 14th and 17th of last month, 30,000 *men* signed a petition to Parliament for a full measure against its claims and operations.

Zealous in this matter, the citizens of Glasgow are not negligent of better means to meet the devices and power of Rome. They are organizing a great city mission to reach all the neglected and misled population; and a single citizen,—William Campbell,—subscribes £1000 in aid of its objects.

Popery, with all these forces operating or armed against it, has yet much cause of triumph. But we are happy to say that its triumphs are alarming only where these forces are fewest and least. In Dr. Pusey's Church at Leeds, the Church of Rome finds a large harvest of converts. "Reverend" gentlemen who have learned in his school enrol their names in a long list as disciples of the "infallible" man of Rome. But simple men in Ireland and in Italy, who read the Bible or hear it read, enrol their names in a yet longer list as disciples of "the Son of God,"—the only "faithful and true Witness." Hundreds in Florence alone, with hundreds of men in the towns of Ireland, are being brought out of the mystical Babylon. And how fearful Rome is of her captives! She guards them, and hems them in on every side. She will not let them so much as see or know the *bad principles* of those that are without. She trembles lest their most heretical and deadly book,—the Bible, should at once impress her subjects with an idea of its truth and excellence, and thus lead them also into rebellion. She is even afraid of the "Great Exhibition"; for bibles will be there to be seen, and men, proclaiming its truths, will be there to be heard. The Pope has actually refused pass-ports to men desirous of visiting England to witness the "Exhibition"! If ever we were afraid of that great gathering, the Pope's and Cardinal Wiseman's fears of it go far to remove ours.

We may say that the *Prince of Christendom* has always been a coward as to the goodness of his cause. He has never trusted to its justice or truth. He has from the first used brute force in getting and keeping his subjects. He does so still. The *Police* of Florence deal with the bible-readers, as mobs, and secret incendiaries, deal with Protestants in Ireland. Still is it true, that no one shall buy or at least sell, except him that hath the mark of the beast. The protesting and petitioning shopkeeper in that unhappy land has his shop-door barricaded by the emissaries of the Romish priesthood. Obnoxious property and persons are burned and murdered, and all genial influences, and enriching resources, are chased or scared away from its soil. In vain does the Legislative open its fertile glades to the influx of capital, industry, and enterprise. The genius of popery forbids their entrance. The "land is defiled" t once with idolatry and blood. The guilt of the great mas-

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

sacre of the 17th century, and of all subsequent murders, presses heavily upon it; and the still greater guilt of idolatry renders the load intolerable. Hence its prostrate wretchedness, which admits not of help or relief.

The only hope consists in "preaching repentance" to a guilty nation, and in moving the people to an abandonment of their murderous hatred of man, and their malignant opposition to God and to His truth. Rays of this hope are already lighting warm upon us; and the last papers from Scotland discover the dawn of additional light. The popish Irish are flooding the Scotch towns; the protestant Scotchmen of the Highlands it is proposed to pour into those districts of Ireland, where the Celtic language is spoken. Scotch highlanders become intelligible scripture-readers to their Irish kindred in a few weeks; their tongue is their passport;—the Celtic language, it is believed, cannot utter heresy; with much intelligence and shrewdness, their wants are few; and they may thus be sent over in considerable numbers, and with the finest prospect of success.

In England the forces of "Puseyism" and "Evangelism" are still in high conflict. Members of Parliament, to the number of 200, and other adherents of the Church of England, to the number of 300,000, petition the Queen against Puseyitish practices. Her adviser,—Lord John Russell,—says he knows too well the evils of Disruption in a Church from what took place in Scotland in 1843, and that he will not,—no, he will not,—move or provoke a step towards such a catastrophe. He, therefore, advises quiet, peace, and inaction; and the petition is handed over to the Primate in the full confidence that he will act wisely and efficiently in the matter. On the other side the Bishop of Exeter is full of action. He is refusing inductions, and calling sinods. He will not let another Gorham enter into his diocese; and the Primate sympathizes, but cannot help.

The Poona College.—Changes have recently been introduced into the Poona College which deserve the best attention of the friends of India's improvement. The character of the Poona College has, from time to time, been brought under review in the public prints; and our readers may remember in particular a discussion on the subject about two years ago, in which, if we mistake not, nearly the whole English press of Bombay took part. As the institution has recently been remodelled, and established on a basis which probably will not be materially changed for a considerable time, the present appears a proper occasion for reviewing briefly both its past history and its present state.

The Poona Sanskrit College was established in 1821 under the commissionership of the well known Mr. Chaplin. The Maratha Empire had shortly before fallen with the Peshwa Bajirao, and Poona was entirely under English control; but the dissatisfaction in the minds of the high-caste natives was deep, and the untamed pride of the Brahman greatly fretted and chafed under the recently imposed yoke of the impure foreigner. In these circumstances the College was established. Two objects were kept in view by those who set it on foot. One was "the encouragement of the useful parts of Hindoo learning, and the introduction of such branches of European knowledge as our subjects might be able and willing to receive"; and the other was to "secure the attachment of learned Brahmans to our Government." So far, few might be disposed to take serious exception to the scheme; but the following frank avowal on the part of Mr. Chaplin sounds exceedingly strange after the lapse of thirty years, and surely, at the time, could hardly have been acceptable to men of the school of Elphinstone. The Commissioner stated that "in order to secure as far as possible the popularity of the institution, he had proposed the appointment of teachers in almost all the branches of learning, *although many of these were perhaps worse than useless*." Mr. Chaplin had doubtless, when at school, heard the maxim *fiat justitia, ruat coelum;* but, amid the tortuous tracks of Indian policy, he had been bewildered into the idea that the right and the expedient were often different things, and that the former might safely be sacrificed to the latter. A melancholy mistake, which not a few still fall into! Well; Mr. Chaplin appointed *nine* professors with *eight* assistant teachers to instruct one hundred salaried students, and whoever else might be disposed to attend. We mean, whoever else *of the privileged class* might attend; for the College was framed on the most ultra and exclusive system of caste restriction,—none but the "twice-born" Brahman having permission either to enjoy the stipends or study within the walls. Whether any real concern for the advancement of knowledge entered the Commissioner's mind, or whether the thing from first to last—"from its base to its capital" as Bulwer says,—was merely a bribe to the Brahmans, we shall not venture to decide. The professorships were of *Nyaya*, or Logic (one of the officials in Poona always translates it, *Subtlety*) *Dharmashastra*, or Law; *Vyaharan*, or Grammar; *Jyotish*, or Astrological Astronomy; *Alankar*, or Belles Lettres; *Vaidyak*, or Medicine; *Vedanta*, (a Pantheistic philosophical system), and the *Rig* and *Yajur Vedas*. The two classes that may strike as most offensive in the whole list are those for the Vedas; and doubtless the appointment was supremely absurd, as well as highly culpable; but the fact had at least this palliation, that as the whole duty of the professor was to make his students commit the sounds to memory, neither he nor they comprehending one syallable of the meaning, at all events the mind was left a mere blank, and no error was instilled, beyond indeed the very gross delusion of supposing that a knowledge of the sounds of the Veda was genuine learning. More reprehensible, because more dangerous, was the teaching of the daring philosophy of the Vedanta. A few grains of truth, mingled with heaps of rubbish, were to be found in the Medicine and Astronomy; the Belles Lettres, Logic, and Grammar were taught on antiquated systems that demanded a life time for the thorough mastery of one subject. The Law class was the only one that fitted students for any practical business in life.

Such was the plan of the Poona College. We need not wonder [illegible] thirteen years after its establishment a committee of [illegible]ervision recommended its total abolition. The institution [illegible] "worse than useless"—the power of the Brahmans was now broken,—and the expensive bribe could safely be withdrawn. Government, however, thought otherwise; they resolved to reform, rather than destroy; and mentioned in particular that the preservation of the Sanskrit language was an object to be sought in the retention of the college. "The preservation of the Sanskrit language"! Is that, then, one of the functions of the Government of India? If Government would leave the Sanskrit language to take care of itself, and attend to the preservation of the life and property of its subjects, matters might fair none the worse. Depend upon it, Sanskrit will live long enough; it has we suspect a better likelihood of longevity than the British sway in India, and this piece of superfluous kindness might well have been spared.

In February 1837, Captain Candy was appointed Superintendent of the College, and it has remained under his judicious management up to this time. It was a considerable innovation to appoint a European to take the authoritative supervision of Brahmans; and great was the dismay of the College on that account. We understand the gallant Captain proceeded with considerable fear and anxiety to take possession of the Brahmanical stronghold, having too good cause to fear that the garrison within would have recourse to more formidable artillery in opposition, than triumphant syllogisms from the Nyaya or destructive mantras from the Veda;—in fact, that they would determinedly bar and bolt him out. This difficulty was overcome; but how was the slightest advance to be made in the direction of useful learning? All possible gentleness was used; but no good could be effected until the decided measure of expelling three of the most refractory teachers was adopted. It was well for the cause of improvement that a man like Sir Robert Grant held the reins of government; he zealously supported the carrying out of beneficial reforms, among which may especially be mentioned the introduction of the study of Marathi, and of the common branches of education through that

language.—We have been looking over the successive annual notices of the College with some care, and there has evidently been on the part of the excellent superintendent an earnest and unceasing effort towards improvement. The Vedas were soon expelled; the "Medicine" class was furnished with anatomical models and plates, much to the horror in the first instance and afterwards the delight of the Brahmans; two Marathi works on Surgery by Dr. Maclennan were added;—and an attempt was made to improve the teaching in the Astronomy by sending the teacher to study for some time in Bombay under Professor Orlebar. The superintendent succeeded also in introducing the study of English to some extent. Thus the exclusively *Sanskrit* character of the Institution was gradually modified, and classes of a "practically useful character" were introduced to a considerable extent. Still, much remained that an utilitarian in education could not tolerate; the native mode of studying Sanskrit had been little interfered with, and it still required years of drudgery to master one branch of learning,—and, when it was mastered, the question still remained, for what useful purpose in life their Sanskrit studies could possibly fit the pupils. Many, as we have had occasion to know, of the passed alumni of the College could only throw themselves on the superstitions of the people, and by feeding these, try to feed themselves.

But all this is numbered among the things that were. The *Poona Sanskrit College* exists no longer; it has been superseded by the *Poona College*. The Vernacular is to form the foundation of all the studies of the College; and must be attended to by all, and studied thoroughly. Thereafter, English and Sanskrit both receive encouragement; one prominent feature in the new scheme being to combine the study of these two languages. Fifty scholarships are to be given to four Brahmans who shall study the Vernacular, Sanskrit and English; and these may be held for ten years. Ten scholarships are to be held by Brahmans who shall study the Vernacular and Sanskrit. Four "Translation exhibitions" are intended to promote the cultivation of the Vernacular. Twenty Normal scholarships are intended to aid in training a body of superior schoolmasters. The scholarships are furnished to promote the study of English in particular. In all, the scholarships or stipends, amount to the large number of eighty-four.

The Poona College is an amalgamation of the Poona Sanskrit College and the Poona English school. The number of pupils attending the former was by last published Report 272; those attending the latter, 112.

On the whole the proposed scheme is a decided improvement on the old state of things. There is still too much encouragement given to Sanskrit; it is to be "preserved and cultivated," we are informed, as if there were in the minds of the Board a morbid dread of its dying out, or as if the most elaborately cultivated and refined of languages needed to be still more so; and we trace we think a hesitancy of hand where a bold excision was required;—but, if all antiquated modes of study be cast aside; if Panini and kindred grammars, "dark as the darkest oracle" as Jones remarked, be not made the basis of the philological studies; if the old-fashioned system of cramming the memory and leaving the intellect unexercised, be abandoned, (and we have little doubt the Principal is giving his best attention to such questions) then the study of Sanskrit will be at least ornamental, and to some extent useful. The attention devoted to Marathi is altogether what it should be.

We deeply regret, however, to note the disposition to flatter Brahmanical pride. Sixty of the eighty-four scholarships can be held only by Brahmans; and apparently they have an equal right to compete for the remaining twenty-four with the other castes,—so that seven-eighths of the stipends paid to students will necessarily fall to them. We greatly doubt the wisdom, and we wholly deny the justice, of this arrangement. Why not throw open the whole of the scholarships to general competition? We have little doubt that even then the superior intellect and advantages of the Brahmans would still have secured nearly the lion's share; but we should at least have avoided the serious evil of fostering the monster evil of caste and those lofty claims of the "twice-born" "gods on earth" which constitute perhaps the most formidable obstacle to the march of improvement in India. After this, we fear we need hardly ask whether the lowest castes are admissible to the College. Nothing is said on the subject; but we suspect the day is still distant when, "without regard to caste or creed or colour," equal justice will be dealt out to high and low by the Government of India.

Agricultural Operations in the Concans.—It is curious to mark how experience has directed in all civilized countries, the cultivators of the soil, to adopt and follow processes, which are pronounced by the first Agricultural Chemists, to be in accordance with the laws of Nature. Although we have no Agricultural Societies as yet among the natives of India, we find nevertheless different modes of cultivation pursued in different provinces, and also that these modes have in them much that approves itself to a sound philosophy, though there is yet room enough left for subsequent improvement.

In the Concans, in the districts that extend from Goa upwards to Damaun, the climate and productions, and mode of agricultural operation, are all very much the same throughout their whole extent. The country as a whole is hilly and rocky, and little adapted for agriculture. Yet along the banks of the numerous rivers that rise in the Ghauts, and empty themselves into the Indian Ocean, as well as along the sea coast, there are patches, sometimes of considerable extent, excellently adapted for rice cultivation. Latterly also, since through the continuance of peace, the population has begun to increase, the hills, that were formerly covered with jungle, have been laid under contribution, and made to yield their quota of grain for the use of man. These hill grains which are of various kinds, known only to the learned botanist and unlearned peasant, form the chief food of the lower orders, who can afford rice only on great occasions. To prepare the hills for cultivation, the jungle is first cut down, and the twigs and branches left scattered over the ground, till dried and withered, when they are set on fire. These fires often extend from the cultivated patches to the dry grass in the neighbourhood, and whole hills are then often at this season, or a little earlier, seen blazing for nights and days together. Sometimes these flames attack the royal tiger in his den, and drive him from his haunts, then his only safety is in flight, and places that never have been visited, by a tiger before, are scared out of their propriety by his deep-toned, far-sounding hunting yelp. Travellers too sometimes meet these flames, and have to run for their lives, happy if even flight should prove effectual in rescuing them from that awful fate, which has sometimes overtaken those that have encountered such fires, driven on by furious winds, and fed by the dried up herbage of the wild. When such fires approach a village, there is a regular turn out of the whole population, with branches of trees in their hands, to beat out the flames. The villagers wait till the fire approaches a wall or a part of the jungle, where the grass is short, and there they set on it, and usually succeed in beating it out; but if they fail, woe be to them! their all perishes before the ruthless flames. In all cases where fires are kindled of this kind, a sufficient space should be cleared of all combustibles round the part, which is to be burnt, to prevent contact with all beyond. Yet as serious accidents do not often occur, and as by burning up the weeds and old grass the uncleared jungles next season afford better pasturage for cattle, the cultivators are under no anxiety to restrain those fires, the feeding of which costs them nothing, from which they may eventually profit, and by which, if any mischief is done, it will be to their neighbours and not to themselves.

That portion of the rice-field on which the seed is sown, which is to produce the crop afterwards to be transplanted over the whole field, is manured much in the same way, as that above described. Loppings of trees, and grass, that the cattle have trodden among their feet, are spread over these mother-beds and then set on fire. The soda

and charcoal thus produced serve to manure the said soil, with substances of all others the best adapted for the vegetable they are to nourish. These mother-beds, on which the rice is sown, after the first showers of rain early in June, are generally about the sides of the fields, on spots higher than the rest. A small quantity of water is needed to bring on the rice to the height of about a foot, when it is pulled up and transplanted in the middle of July. But these parts of the field on which the transplantation takes place must be saturated with water. The plough man driving his bullocks to effect a second ploughing before the plants are committed to the soil, walks in mud, much above the ancles, and it is only when the ground is in the state of something like a quagmire, that the rice transplanters follow with bundles of plants, and separating them into small handfuls, commit the plants at regular distances from one another to the earth, where they are allowed to grow unmolested till the grain is ripe. All the time of their growth, however, the field must be kept covered with water, derived either from tanks, of which there are few in our part of India for that purpose, or streams derived from mountain rills, or finally from the rain that descends from the clouds. Surely at one time or another there must have been men of thought and reflexion among the inhabitants of India to invent such agricultural pocesses as those we have described; and may we not then hope to see the present stagnation of Indian mind followed by a new age of intellectual activity.

The Christian in India.—Our remarks under this head will refer especially to the responsibilities connected with the residence in India of Europeans professedly Christians.

Christ is the legislator of Christians. If a man does not cordially recognize that he is "under authority" to Christ, and that too on every affair of life, great or small, let him not call himself a Christian. A Christian's life is to be the expression of the will of Christ; as the soldier's march is to be the expression of the will of his commander. If a Christian European is in India, he is there because such is the will of his master. We take it for granted that he has pondered the matter, and come to the deliberate conclusion that the will of Christ enjoins his residence in India. Others, who have no such feelings of responsibility [illegible] dependence, come, continue and go, because such is their choice. But Christians are here because such is the choice of Christ.

Christians are to be "lights in the world, holding forth the word of life." They are in the world in order that Christianity may be in the world. They are in India that Christianity may be there embodied. When God lights a lamp, he puts it in a dark place that it may give light. Truth is the light that a Christian is to radiate; his sphere is around him; and his time is now.

Here we are met by a painful matter of fact. Almost all Europeans in India have come hither not from the desire to impart, but from the desire to get; not for India's good, but for India's goods. And their position is an extraordinary one. The present has no value but as it is a bridge to the future. As in a crisis one great necessity swallows up inferior necessities, so is it for the most part with a sojourn in India. One thing is needful. And what is that! why that we may obtain what will enable us to return to our own land, and spend the remainder of our days there. This obligation is upon us, they say, with weight like that upon the sick man to recover. They look down the vista of years to a bright particular spot, to which they have sent on before their responsibilities, their hopes, their zeal, their Christainity, their life even. Their residence in India is a gap, a chasm; they descend into it merely that they may get to the opposite summit. This we are told is a matter of fact; and our theory of Christian life, whether drawn from the gospel or not, must give way to the stern and stubborn reality. Never. We utterly protest against this futuration of Christian duty. We can conceive of nothing more calamitous, whether to the soul of the individual or to the interests of the church and of the world, than for Christians in India to adopt this habit of mind. A Christian needs all the pressure of daily and hourly obligation, in order to feel his need of assisting grace, to hunger and thirst after righteousness and to be advancing in the divine life. Now if by any means he should become persuaded that God has brought him to India chiefly that he might obtain a competence and hasten back to his appropriate sphere, his Christianity is paralyzed at once. It will never be more than a semi-animate thing. As though there were not impediments enough to his salvation, he hangs a colossal mill stone about his neck. Believing that what we now speak of is a great and deadly snare to which Christian sojourners in India are really exposed, a snare in which very many have been taken to the detriment of India and the unspeakable damage of their own souls, we affectionately and earnestly remonstrate against it. We have nothing to do with any commands or promises or declarations of God, but such as are intended to influence us now. The only piety a man has is that which finds its exhibition in the present hour. Do with might what thy hand findeth to do.

We do not confine our remarks to those who entirely neglect to exert a Christian influence in India. We beg the attention of those lay members of society even, who are most prominent in efforts for Hindu amelioration and evangelization. Are they not too much under the sway of the insidious habit of mind we have been speaking of! Is there not after all in their minds an interest superior to the interests of the gospel in India; having a larger place in their affections, schemes and thoughts? And is it well that it should be so? Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, said Christ, teaching that whatever be our circumstances at the present moment, there are duties to be discharged for Christ, our own souls and mankind, sufficient to task all our energies, all our piety, all our prayerfulness. Time when it comes to us is raw material; one hour is as good as another; there is no conceivable reason why we should regard ourselves bound to work it up into mean and flimsy stuffs while we remain in India, and console ourselves with the thought of finer looms in England and in the Future.

The two propositions now presented are these: 1st, the duty of the European in India to have a clear conviction that it is God's will he should be in India; and 2nd, that the brightest manifestation of his piety is demanded for the present time and present sphere. Our subject is a large one, and we propose returning to it at another time; commending the matter meanwhile to the prayerful consideration of our readers.

Indian Students in Scotland.—We have noticed, with peculiar gratification, the names of John Kenneth Wilson, Bombay, and Alexander G. Duff, Calcutta, among the Students who distinguished themselves at the New College, Edinburgh, during the Session of 1850-51, which terminated on Wednesday the 2nd ultimo. These young gentlemen are sons of our highly esteemed Indian Missionaries the Revd. Drs. Wilson and Duff; in whose joy, at the honors which their sons have reaped as the rewards of their industry and ability, we cordially rejoice.

We find the names of these two young gentlemen, among several others, as prize-men in the class of Logic and Metaphysics; and their prizes were "Adjudged by the Votes of the Class, for general Eminence displayed during the course of the Session, in the ordinary business of oral and written examinations, weekly exercises and essays." We find them again as forming, per se, another prize list, for "A Programme of the Chief Heads of the Winter Course of Lectures." In both cases, it is evident, the prizes could only have been obtained by indefatigable industry. This also appears from the following account of the manner in which the business of the classes was conducted:—

"The remarks with which Professors M'Dougal and Fraser accompanied the distribution of the prizes to their respective classes, indicated in a very satisfactory manner both the well chosen yet extensive range of philosophical subjects over which they had conducted their students, and also the thorough and searching manner in which the business of their classes had

been performed. The increased accommodation now afforded by the noble edifice in which the work of the past session has been conducted, enabled each of the above named Professors to devote two hours instead of one to his class; and this arrangement cannot fail to be productive of immense benefit to the students.

One hour is thus devoted to lecturing, and the other to conversational and written examinations, and in this way not only does the Professor secure that his lectures are being understood, but the students are subjected to a process of mental discipline, and acquire a measure of control over the powers and operations of their minds which whole sessions of mere lecturing would utterly fail to effect."

We trust that the future career of these young gentlemen will be signalized by equal success at every stage of it; and our heart's desire for them is, that the Lord may set them apart for himself.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

NOVELTY OF SACRAMENTAL SALVATION.—

APOLLINARIUS.

GENTLEMEN,—I send you an extract from Apollinarius, who was Bishop of Hieropolis, in the middle of the second century. From it it is very evident that Apollinarius knew nothing of baptismal regeneration, as signified by the water that flowed from the Saviour's side, nor of eating the natural body of the Saviour for spiritual nourishment, as signified by the blood. These views did indeed soon after his time make their appearance in the Church, tending to corrupt the faith of some, and pervert the gospel of Christ into a system of mere rites and ceremonies. Apollinarius knew of no benefits connected with the death of Christ, except such as flowed from his "word and spirit," and of these he intimates the water and blood that flowed from his pierced side on the cross were emblematic. Let then the maintainers of salvation through the Sacraments abjure all ambguity, and plainly say that their system is an innovation on that of those fathers, who lived in the first century after the death and resurrection of Christ, and no more boast of an antiquity for their doctine, that is not its due.

The extract, taken from the *Pascal Chronicle*, in which his words are quoted, is as follows.—"The fourteenth day is the true pascal festival of the Lord, the day of the great sacrifice, in which he who binds the strong one was himself bound in place of the lamb, the judge of the quick and the dead was judged, and delivered up into the hands of sinners, and crucified, was exalted on the horns of the unicorn, and had his holy side pierced, and poured out from his side the two restorers of purity, the water and the blood, — the word and the spirit, he was buried on that very day of the passover, and had the stone placed upon his tomb."

It is of the utmost importance to maintain the doctrine contained in this brief extract, and to view even in the baptism by water, and the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, rites, which without the word of promise realized by faith, and the accompanying inward influence of the holy spirit render no more aid to the soul, than could be rendered in the matters of this life by a human body deprived of its vital spirit.

I am yours, &c.

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

Weekly Epitome of News.

THURSDAY, MAY 22.

— The first Steamer of the P. and O. Company's new line to China, (the *Erin*) left Calcutta 11th inst. The *Hurkaru* says:

— It is expected the *Erin* will be back in less than six weeks, allowing one week's stay at Hong Kong, and she will therefore be ready to leave Calcutta on her next trip early in July. In the meantime, the steam ship *Pacha*, expected in a few days from Bombay, or the *Lady Mary Wood*, now at Garden Reach, will make the June trip to China.

"The P. and O. Company's agent at Bombay has chartered the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, which was despatched from there on the 15th April, to take the place of the *Canton* on the Hong Kong, Cumsingmoon and Canton line.

"The steam ships *Singapore* and *Ganges*, each of 1,400 tons and 470 horse-power, on their passage from England will, on their arrival out run on the Bombay and China line; and the *Achilles* of 1,000 tons and 420 horse-power, will be sent round from Bombay to aid in carrying on the new China line direct from here, which the *Erin* on the 11th instant opened under such favorable circumstances.

"The *Oriental*, which will take the passengers and mails of the 3rd June to Suez, is now in dock under-going re-coppering."

— The following is from the *Bombay Times*.

"It is with deep concern we observe the death of Captain S. V. W. Hart noticed as having taken place on the 11th instant, at the Neilgherry Hills, whither he had gone some fourteen months since for the benefit of his health. The lamented officer was distinguished as a man of general ability and accomplishments, especially as an Oriental scholar. In 1839, while at Kurrachee with his regiment, he made a journey to the celebrated mud volcanoes of Hinglaj, near Sonmeance, and gives the first and by far the fullest account ever published of this most interesting region. It was published in the Bombay Geographical Transactions of that year, and from the wording of its title, probably, combined with the limited notoriety of the periodical in which it appeared, has experienced less general notice than it deserves. When in Scinde he collected a large amount of information in reference to the manners, customs, manufactures, and natural productions of the country, but little of which unfortunately has ever appeared in print. He succeeded Major St. John as postmaster at Poona in 1845, and was, on the death of Major Rowley in 1848 appointed paymaster of pensioners Bombay. Captain Hart was still more conspicuously and honorably distinguished for his moral than his intellectual excellences: with heart and hand open as day to melting charity, no appeal from suffering was ever made to him in vain. He was one of the earliest supporters of the School of Industry, now flourishing amongst us, and one of the most eager advocates for the permanent establishment of a museum for general public resort. He was one of the most active and efficient members of the Deccan Vernacular Society, and became in 1849 a member of the Education Board. Rarely have we to deplore the loss of one so able, so accomplished and so excellent. He leaves a widow and two children."

—The following is from the *Calcutta Citizen*;—THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual distribution of diplomas and prizes to the meritorious students of the Medical College, took place on Friday evening, at half after five o'clock; his Honor, the Deputy Governor, presiding The proceedings were opened by the Secretary reading an abstract of the yearly Report. Among others present, we observed Sir John Littler, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. Bethune, Sir J. Thompson, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Halliday, Mr. C. Beadon, and Doctors Grant and Forsyth.

It appears from the Report that there are fifty stipendiary English pupils in the College, three Robertson scholars, fifty-eight free students, and eight in the subordinate Medical Department. Of the native pupils, we find that nine are Mahomedans, and about eigty Hindoos. In the Military class, there are a hundred pupils upon the full monthly pay [illegible] Rupees, seven from Assam, and eight from Arracan; of these eighty-nine are Mahomedans, eighteen Hindus, and eight Burmese. At the beginning of the session, the number of English students was 145; of these one died, nine left the Institution, and sixteen were struck off for irregularity of attendance. The total number of bodies brought to the College for dissection and operations, from the month of November 1850 to March following, was 722. The cost of the establishment, from January to December 1850, was 56,323 10-5; to which are added stipends to students, expenses incurred in the Chemical, Museum, Dissecting and Medical College Departments, and book allowances, making an aggregate in all of above Rupees sixty-six thousand and half.

The experiment of educating the natives of India in England, commenced by Dr. H. Goodeve, and conducted by him for some years terminated in May last by the return to Calcutta of the remaining pupil, Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty Dr. Chuckerbutty studied for five years at the University College, London, and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in that University. He laboured strenuously and diligently in Europe, and has brought with him testimonials from the Professors under whom he studied in England, who all testify to his zeal and honorable acquirements. Since his return Dr. Chuckerbutty has been employed in the Medical College Hospital as Assistant Physician, and has performed his duties in a highly creditable manner.

— The *Bombay Gazette* says:—

Mr. W. E. Frere, we hear, proceeds immediately to Baroda with a special commission to inquire into certain circumstances connected with the robbery and other wrongs inflicted, or alleged to have been so, on the widow Joitabhace of the firm of Hurree Bhugtee Paruck of that place.

— From a private letter from Maulmain the *Madras Athenæum* learns that the ship-building business is at present in great activity there, and that Maulmain is becoming an extensive building port. There were at the date of the letter (April 20th) twelve large vessels on the stocks while there were orders for about as many more. Some of the vessels in course of being built and which promised to be very fine belong to Dunbar, shipowner in London, and are intended for the passenger line to Calcutta.

— Lieutenant Suart, who has hitherto been executive, is to be superintending engineer at Aden, vice Colonel Waddington, now at Bombay, Lieut Kennedy becoming executive engineer. Major Scott, now in Scinde, receives the Poona appointment, Captain Turner taking his place at Kurrachee. The other arrangements are as stated yesterday.—*Bombay Times.*

— The extract what follows, is from the *Bombay Times.* We take the following, in reference to the great Deccan Lake, from a note of a valued correspondent: we perfectly concur in the soundness of his views. We greatly marvel that the evidence of lakes of comparatively recent date should have escaped the notice of observers so keen, penetrating, and exact as Sykes, Newbold, and Malcolmson, who have all written to such admirable purpose on the geology of the Deccan:—"I send you one of each of three kinds of shells taken out of the compound of the house alluded to by Col. Grant at Aurungabad: they are shells which exist in the present rivers of the Deccan, and are in comparatively very recent alluvium, the uppermost of all the fluviatile strata which have for ages been spread layer upon layer over the fossil eleppers of the Godavery to a depth (in the Godavery) of 40 feet under the strata of these shells. They are taken out of a tract of low ground near the River Kaum, in the cantonment of Aurungabad, which must formerly have been covered by the river, conse[illegible] perhaps on a *band*, or from the river having (some [illegible] years ago) been higher than at present. Stupendous h[illegible] doubt existed in the Deccan in former ages, both before an[illegible] the upheavement of the trap rocks: some of the fossil she[illegible] Ellichpoor and Gwalior would appear to have been b[illegible] under molten rocks, and their matrix converted into ch[illegible] the shells being silicified. Then again the black alluvium [illegible] the top of trap rocks (whenever a flat plateau exists) she[illegible] that more recent locustrine waters must have overtopped th[illegible] subsequent to their upheavement." There can we think be doubt whatever that the two sets of fossils, both due to locustrine agency, belong to epochs widely removed from each other, —that the elephant, the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and other animals, probably flourished when the country was at a very different level, and certainly in a very different condition from the present. The strata of fresh water shells, alluded to by our correspondent, and described by Malcolmson, Bradley, Ford, and others, as fused by volcanic agency, are certainly of date anterior to the extinction of the volcanoes by which our basaltic and other trap rocks were erupted. The circumstances which gave rise to the shells now buried in our alluvia, all of existing races, and in no way altered by mineratisation, and belonging to an age of much more recent date, must have been in operation when a stupendous series of lakes overspread the Deccan, at a time most likely when the mountain ranges all around held nearly the same position as at present.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

— The Gov[illegible]nor General reached Simla, 9th May.

— The ship *Colombo* was totally lost within a mile of Colombo in a hurricane, May 2. The Chief mate and six of the crew were drowned.

— American apple trees transplanted to Bengal a year ago, are said to be flourishing.

— Subscriptions for the Female school in Athens, to the amount of Rs. 1236, have been made in Calcutta.

— A monster Anti-Missionary meeting is proposed in Calcutta. Such a meeting was held a good many years ago, in the amphitheatre of Ephisus; the account is preserved in Acts, chapter 19.

— Whenever a regular steam communication with the Australian colonies shall be established, we may expect to receive many articles from that part of the world for which we have hitherto been dependent on Europe. During the present week we have seen very good cheese from Adelaide, and grapes from Swan River as fresh as if they had been only just gathered. The colonists will very soon look to the markets of India for the disposal of their superabundant produce, and steam will insure its arrival in good condition.—*Calcutta Englishman, May* 14.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

— Rev. Mr. Henderson, now minister of Newton in Ayr, has been appointed to the vacant chaplaincy in the Scotch Established Kirk, at Calcutta.

— The Ship *Blythswood* from Calcutta to Liverpool, was dismasted and otherwise injured in the hurricane of March 21, east of Mauritius. Her crew abandoned her and made their way to Reunion (Bourbon) and thence to Mauritius. Scarcely had they left Bourbon, when the *Blythswood* herself arrived in that port. Some fishermen had taken possession of her.

— The Clipper Bark *Ariel* has been burnt in the Hoogly, the third within the space of two months. It is considered the work of an incendiary. The *Englishman* says that a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the apprehension of the criminals, is offered by the Calcutta Insurance Committee. She had 800 chests of opium.

— The *Government Gazette*, Calcutta, publishes the draft of a proposed act for the entire *abolition of the Government connection with the temple of Juggernath* at Puri. "No tax, fee or payment of any kind shall be taken in behalf of the Government from any pilgrim resorting to the said temple, or other place of pilgrimage. No previous act shall be construed to bind the Government to make or continue any donation for support of said temple." This draft is to be reconsidered in Council, after July next. The Calcutta *Christian Advocate* greatly rejoices at this step by which "the Government of India is about to wash its hands of all connection with the idolatory of the land." The act proposes that the temple of Juggernath shall in future entirely depend for its support on the freewill offerings of its votaries.

— A letter from Dr. Duff appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, concerning the act for legalising Dissenters' Marriages in India. The act was soon to be sent, with amendment, by the Royal Commissioners to the Court of Directorss who would probably forward it to Calcutta with such recommendation as they might see fit.

— The *Prabhakur* (of Bombay) mentions that a Native General Library has been established at Tanna chiefly through the exertions of Messrs. Keays and Lloyd, of the Civil Service. Rs. 400 have been received as donations, besides presents of valuable books. We suggest that possibly some of those collections of books that are thrown into the public auctions, [illegible]t without any great sacrifice to the owners be given for [illegible]t of libraries such as the abovementioned. While [illegible] we add that a rigid electicism should be exer- [illegible] formation of a library. Bad books are more [illegible]d. The pernicious influence of a few books [illegible]unterbalance all the good done by the re- [illegible]nsideration appears to have had slight [illegible]n of most libraries. On the contrary [illegible]en, that every book has some value

[illegible] the Baptist deputation to India, has [illegible] pamphlet called "Thoughts on Mis- [illegible] a notice of which meets our eye in the [illegible]*vocate*. He is an advocate for missions [illegible] village districts, rather than in large cities; [illegible] settlements, that is villages inhabited by converts exclusively. The *Advocate* opposes these views, replying to the first that it has not the advantage of apostolic precedent; and to the second that whatever would invest Christianity with the aspect of caste should be avoided. But other things in the pamphlet are cordially commended.

"On the treatment of heathen and Mahomedan servants by Christian masters, Mr. Russell is upon the whole right. Some [illegible] thinks treat them as Christians ought to do, while the vast [illegible]rity of so called Christians deal with them as mere beasts of [illegible]rden. This is alas but too true, and we heartily wish it [illegible] remedied, and hope that his remarks on this head may [illegible]e a reformation, for it is much needed. He speaks with [illegible] reprobation, both of the manner in which servants are spo[illegible] of, and in which they are too generally treated, and thinks that both are calculated neither to impress them with respect for Christianity, or to improve their morals, and in this he is right. We feel confident that if our servants were more Christianly treated, we should hear far less of their cupidity than we now do, and that Christian people have, by their negligence and ill treatment of their servants, too often to thank themselves for the evils over which they deplore. "Give a dog a bad name," it is said, "and you may as well hang him at once," so it is with Indian servants, but do they as a whole deserve the character which is attributed to them? We think not. It would be as unfair to judge of the bulk of the servants of India, by the Khidmutgars or Bearers of Calcutta, as it would be to judge of the bulk of the servants of England, from the sharpers who call themselves servants in London. We have known not a few faithful and industrious servants in this country, men and women, who were as efficient as the servants of any other country, and we never yet found domestic servants in any country of whom complaints were not made, and we have almost invariably seen that good masters make good servants. Let the masters and mistresses of India bear this in miud, and they will probably find to their agreeable surprize that, "the black fellow" whom they are always abusing, may turn out a good servant.

Mr. Russell speaks with just reprehension of the conduct of many Europeans, men and women who bear the Christian name, but who do not maintain Christian practices in India. He truly represents them as one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of the reception of Christianity by the natives, and in this he is right. He speaks of the contempt with which they treat the natives and of the example they set before them; both of which are bad. If the master speaks of the conduct of servants with reprehension, may not the servants and the bulk of the people say with force and truth to many, "*Physician, heal thyself.*" When we think of the vices which are prevalent amongst Europeans and other Christians, and which they unblushingly practise before the heathen, we are only astonished that Missionaries have any success at all, and if their success depended on such sources, it would be small indeed. We rejoice to know that there are now-a-days many noble exceptions,—men there are who seem to feel that they live in the land, and amass their fortunes in it for some

other purpose than to aggrandize themselves. "But what are they amongst so many ?"

— We are sorry to learn that several heavy outrages by armed gangs have lately taken place in the Northern Konkan, particularly at Babna and Kamba villages, near Dolikhamba; also at Serrol, near Kussara, on the Nassick road; also in the Talooka of Kownae, in the sub-collectorate of Nassick. In several instances women were severely beaten, wounded and injured. The local authorities are on the alert, and in search of the depredators, none of whom have yet been seized. It is supposed that they are some of the numerous retainers of the Bangria band of 1845, who, under the sham philanthropy, now so much the fashion, were let loose on society, as being poor creatures, unable to judge for themselves, and led by others. This well-intended but silly clemency renders powerless the efforts of local police officers, however active they may be.—*Bombay Times.*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 19th to the 25th May (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.	Wet-Bulb Therm...
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	m.
May						
19	29·819	29 738			80·5	
20	„ 858	„ 757			81·4	
21	„ 805	„ 694			81·7	
22	„ 775	„ 690			80·8	
23	„ 799	„ 706			80·7	90
24	„ 826				82·0	91
25		„ 684				

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 19th—Dense Clouds morning S. E.
20th— „ „ „
21st— „ „ light Cirrii in the E. Hor.
22d — „ „ „ „
23d —Nimbii, scattered morning Eastward.
24th—Nimbii and Cirrii scattered throughout.
25th— „ „ „ „

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 26th May 1851.

— A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, writing from Cairo, describes the *Tanjamat*, or Code of laws, which the Sultan is endeavouring to force on the Pacha of Egypt.

This "Tanjamat" consists in the appointment by the Sultan of a Defterdar to collect the revenues of this country, the assignment of a sum therefrom of about £60,000 a year for the personal and court expenses of the Pasha, the transfer of the legislative functions from the present Council (composed of the heads of districts and officers of state above a certain rank and age) to one composed of nominees of the Porte—the removal from the Viceroy of the power of capital and corporal punishment; and the establishment, for the adjudication of all questions between the Ryah and foreign population, of mixed tribunals.

— A Mr. Sumner was imprisoned in Macao in 1849 for having refused to fall on his knees or take off his hat when the "host" was passing. Captain Kepple of H. M. Ship *Meander*, came with a party of seamen and marines, and rescued him, though not without an affray in which one Portuguese soldier was killed, three were wounded, and the gaoler's daughter very much frightened. It is now stated that the British Government have granted compensation, namely to the widow of the soldier killed a pension of £20 a year; to the three wounded a present of 500 dollars each; and to the gaoler's daughter £50.

— A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says, that 4½ miles of the Dollera Tramway, have just been completed, in about 5 months from the commencement. Experiments have been made which show that a pair of bullocks can convey 9 bales of Cotton, over this road, instead of 2 or 3 bales which are the ordinary load drawn by a pair of bullocks on common roads; and on the Tramway two trips a day can be made, instead of one, as formerly. The total expense with 40 trucks and bullocks amounts to about Rs. 45,000. The work was planned and executed by Captain Fulljames.

— The following is from the *Bombay Times.*

We regret to observe that the beautiful collection of Egyptian antiquities made by Dr. Abbott at Cairo, and familiar to so many of our readers, is about to be sent to America for sale, there being, we presume, no eligible offers for it from Europe. Dr. Abbott is a man of fine taste and excellent talent,—he has resided well nigh twenty years at Cairo, and his house, hours and spare funds have all been devoted to his favorite object, making a collection of the relics of the olden time buried around. Many of the specimens in his cabinet are not only unique, but in the last degree interesting.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* hears that the Sultan of Lahedj has surrendered, as a hostage, the brother of the Arab who murdered Captain Milne at Aden, and who is not yet apprehended.

— The Report of the Mechanics' Institute has appeared and informs us that the number of members is 113, (viz.: 75 Senior, and 38 Junior) of whom 9 are Natives 179 volumes have been added to the library, consisting of valuable works upon Science and Literature, together with novels by authors of high repute, &c. For these and periodicals Rs. 2300 have been paid.

Home News.

ENGLAND.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.—We learn from good authority that Ministers themselves have made up their minds that they must quit Downing Street about the middle of May, if not earlier. We understand, indeed, that their supporters and dependents make no secret of the fact, that their official existence must come to a close in five or six weeks at the very farthest. We believe we may state with confidence that Lord Stanley will be the successor of Lord [illegible]sell, and that the course he will adopt will be to go [illegible]with all those measures which the necessities of the service may render indispensable. It is supposed that [illegible]ession will last until the middle of July, when Lord [illegible]ey will dissolve Parliament, and afterwards adapt his [illegible]y to the composition of the new House of Commons. [illegible]at House shall be decidedly Protectionist, he will be pre[illegible]d with a moderate fixed duty on corn. If we are to have [illegible]e trade Parliament, Lord Stanley will be quite willing to [illegible] the question of protection in abeyance.—*Morning Adver[illegible]er.*

Admission of Jews to Parliament.—The following is the text of the new bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion;—"Whereas her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are or may be required to take the oath of abjuration; and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the said oath of abjuration, the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and the taking of the said oath by such person professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the oath of abjuration.'

Laws of Mortmain.—On Tuesday last a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Headlam to consider the policy of extending the law of mortmain, so as to include personal estate, and generally to consider whether any alteration should be made in the law as it affects testamentary or other dispensations in favour of religious, charitable, or permanent objects. Mr. Headlam stated that his object was not confined to any particular portion of the community, but would equally extend to all religious bodies without distinction. This step is taken in consequence of the manner in which the Romish priests are besieging the dying beds of their people to get at their property.

A New National Gallery.—We believe we are not revealing a State secret when we announce that her Majesty has been pleased to issue a Commission for the purposes of submitting some distinct estimate and plan for a new National Gallery. The Queen has offered a piece of ground in Kensington Gardens, north of the Palace—should the Commissioners be of opinion that Kensington is the best locality for the due exhibiton and preservation of the national pictures.—*Athenæum.*

Dress of the Army.—Great alterations will shortly take place in the dress of the army. It is in contemplation to supersede the scarlet shell jacket of the infantry by a frock-coat of the same colour, and the "bobtailed" coats of the heavy cavalry by a full skirted one. The improvement will be too apparent to the greatest novice to require further comment. An order has been received to supersede the red stripes of the undress of the dragoon guards and heavy dragoons by yellow ones; except in the case of the Carabineers, who are to wear white.

Newspapers.—The number of newspaper stamps issued in

1850 for England and Wales, according to the annual return now published, amounted to 65,741,721 of 1d., and 11,684,423 of ½d. For Scotland the numbers are 7,643,045 of 1d., and 241,264 of ½d.; and for Ireland, 6,302,728 of 1d., and 43,358 of ½d. The number of London newspapers in 1850 was 159, and the number of advertisements 891,650, yielding, at the rate of 1s. 6d., and amount of duty equal to £66,873 15s. The English provincial newspapers numbered 222, the number of advertisements being 875,631, and the amount of duty £65,672 6s. 6d. In Scotland, the number of newspapers was 110, the number of advertisements 249,141, and the amount of duty £18,685 11s. 6d. The Irish newspapers were 102 in number, and the advertisements published by them 236,128, giving an amount of duty, at the rate of 1s., equal to 11,806 8s.

English Church Extension Fund.—By way of following up the protest against Papal aggression, an effort is to be made by the Church of England to extend its spiritual superintendence over the people, by the erection of churches in destitute localities. An influential Committee has been formed, under the sanction of the Archbishop and several of the Bishops, and an advertisement of the contributions already made appears in the *Times* of Saturday. The following are the larger sums subscribed:—The Archbishop of Canterbury £3000; the Bishop of London, £3500; Lord S. Grosvenor, M. P., £300; Misses Seymour, £1000; Charles Freake, Esq., £5000; C. J. Bevan, Esq., £1000; Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart., £1000; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, £1000; Sir E. N. Buxton, £500; Thos. Baring, Esq., M. P. £1000; Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, & Co., £1000; W. Page Wood, Esq., M. P., £1000; a Friend, by the Bishop of London, £5000; another Friend, £5666; Henry Vallance, Esq., £1000; Rev. John Fletcher, £1000; Lord J. Russell, £100; J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., £100; Lord Stanley, £100; the Bishop of Ripon, £300; besides numerous other subscriptions of fifties and hundreds of pounds.

"*Progress of Atheism.*"—The walls of Newcastle are literally covered with large and small placards, headed as above being the announcements of meetings for the propagation of atheism in its fullest and most unmodified sense.

Popish Notions of Puseyism.—The *Rambler*, a Roman Catholic magazine, observes, in the March number, that "the race of Puseyism is all but run;" that "it is not impossible that Dr. Pusey himself will be the last Puseyite;" that "that thousands and thousands of (English) minds are daily becoming more and more convinced, that if Jesus Christ did give a revelation of doctrine to man, the Church of Rome, and the Church of Rome alone, is in possession of that revelation."

The Bishop of Exeter and Baptismal-Regeneration.—The Rev. J. W Burrough, vicar of Totnes, whose wife recently died, being in delicate health, was anxious to secure for a year the service of a curate. He made the usual application to his diocesan, and gave the name of the gentleman (formerly of Caius College, Cambridge) whom he was desirous to engage. The reverend individual in question had been ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough as curate to his son, the vicar of the parish church in that city; and the Bishop furnished him with excellent testimonials. In reply to this application, the Bishop of Exeter refused to accept the nomination made by Mr. Burrough, and required the Rev. D. C. (the gentleman named) to submit to a full examination. The gentleman accepted these terms: he attended the Bishop's chaplain, the Rev. Prebendary Woolcombe, and the result was his rejection by the Bishop. The examination was not a *full* one, as promised, but merely on the sacraments, and occupying in time three hours and a-half! In reply to respectful remonstrances from Mr. Burrough, the Bishop answered that he would not admit into his diocese any one who held unsound doctrines on either of the sacraments, as Mr. D. C. had shown he did, by a paper to which he had appended his signature. A further intimation was given that no acceptance would be made of any one who held Mr. Burrough's own opinions on baptismal regeneration. The last-named gentleman appealed to the Lord Primate; but his Grace declared his helplessness, and could only give his sympathy. It is understood that Mr. Burrough will bring the matter before the Ecclesiastical Court.

Apropos of Miss Talbot, I may mention that she is going to to be married, the happy man selected to rescue her from the meshes of the Roman priesthood being Lord Edward Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, and M. P. for Horsham. The Romish priests, and the patrons of convents, are, as might be expected, exceedingly indignant at the idea of thus losing their prey, more especially as the young lady and her fortune will fall into the hands of the son of a nobleman whom they scarcely consider a Roman Catholic at all. In fact, it is rumoured that he has turned Presbyterian, and it certainly is true that a pew has been taken in his name in Dr. Cumming's chapel. Miss Talbot is still the object of much curiosity in the fashionable world, in which she has again appeared under the guardianship of the Countess of Newburgh. This lady is a widow, and also sister to Lady Alice Peel, wife of Colonel Peel, and has been converted to the Roman Catholic religion. Let us hope that this escape of Miss Talbot will draw attention to some other cases of a similar nature that have lately taken place. One of the most atrocious is that of Mrs. Jerningham, of Plymouth, two of whose children were forcibly taken from her during the night, or at an early hour in the morning, and lodged by her husband in the convent at Taunton, where she has ever since been unable to have any control over them. Another case is that of the editor of a celebrated Roman Catholic newspaper in Ireland, whose daughter has been decoyed into a nunnery in the diocese of Tuam, and is there detained against her father's will. This case will soon be brought before the public, as legal proceedings are about to be taken. Any one would think that we were in Spain or Portugal, or some such monk-ridden country, when such audacious displays of priestly power are attempted and permitted, and it is high time to do something to check these monstrous assumptions. I forgot to state in its proper place that Lord Edward Howard is Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and is in his 34th year. He is heir to a property of L 25,000 a-year in Devonshire, so that it cannot be said Miss Talbot's fortune is her chief attraction in this case.

SCOTLAND.

Whitehall, April 7.—The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq, her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in the room of Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., deceased.

Whitehall, April 8.—The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to James Moncreiff, Esq., her Majesty's Solictor-General for Scotland, in the room of Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq. appointed a Lord of Session.

STEAM BETWEEN GLASGOW AND NEW YORK.—The entire success of the brief experiment made by Messrs Tod and M'Gregor, of direct steam communication between this city and New York, led recently to the formation of a joint-stock company for the purpose of resuming the trade by a regular line of steam-ships. We have now the pleasure of stating that the Directors of the new Company have, this week, had a meeting, and appointed Mr. M. Langlands to be their manager and agent here, while their agency at New York has been entrusted to Mr. J. M'Symon. It will thus be seen that the management on both sides of the Atlantic will be in the same hands that conducted, with so much efficiency and satisfaction the affairs of the City of Glasgow, now transferred to the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade. The Directors have likewise decided on naming the first vessel of the Glasgow and New York Steam-ship Company the Albion, and have unanimously agreed to confer the command on Captain N. Stewart, of the Liverpool and Halifax mail steamers, and previously well known in the East India trade as commander of the Rajasthan. The Albion will be launched from the building-yard of Messrs Tod and M'Gregor in the middle of June, and is expected to make her first trip across the Atlantic early in August.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Emigration to Otago.—A number of gentlemen, with their servants and families, left Granton on Wednesday by the Leith steam-ship for London, to embark on board the Simlah for Otago. We understand that arrangements have been completed for the dispatch of the Cashmere, a beautiful and fast-sailing vessel, in the end of May.

SALE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.

We (*Witness*) understand that the copyrights and stock of these great national works have now been purchased by the enterprising firm of Adam & Charles Black of this city. It is gratifying to see the publication of the works of Scotland's highest genius thus secured by a Scotch house, after keen competition amongst the great houses of the English metropolis. The copyrights alone, which were purchased by the late Mr. Cadell between the years 1828 and 1848, cost that gentleman no less a sum than £37,000. These copyrights, together with the whole stock of books and stereotype plates, have, we understand, passed into the hands of the present purchasers for at least £10,000 less than that sum; but, if Bentley's Literary List be correct in stating that the sale of the works yielded no less a sum than £150,000 to the creditors of the late Sir Walter Scott, and even a larger sum to Mr. Cadell, it will be admitted that the reading public must already be pretty well supplied with these popular works, and that they have therefore been purchased by the Messrs. Black upon terms highly creditable to their liberality. We observe it stated in an article in the *Athenæum*, intended to correct some erroneous statements formerly made by that journal, that the reserved price put upon these works, when lately offered for sale, was £20,000 at which price the auctioneer was authorised to conclude a bargain.

The remarks made by the *Athenæum* as to the value of these copyrights have also led to the following statement, on the part of the trustees of the late Mr. Cadell, of the number of copies of the Works and Life of Sir Walter Scott printed since the 1st June, 1829, when the copyrights came into Mr. Cadell's hands :—

	Circulation.
Waverley Novels,	78,270 sets
Poetical Works,	41,340
Prose Works,	8,260
Life,	26,860
Tales of a Grandfather (independently of those included in the complete sets of the Prose Works)	22,190
Selections,	7,550

These are exclusive of the issue in cheap weekly sheets called "The People's Edition," of which the following numbers have been printed :—

	Number of Sheets.
Novels,	7,115,197
Poetry,	674,955
Prose,	269,406
Life,	459,291
Total Sheets,	8,518,849

During the last three years—or from 1st January, 1848, to 26th March, 1851—the circulation of the several works has been as follows :—

	Circulation.
Waverley Novels (exclusive of the Abbotsford Edition),	4,760 sets.
Poetical Works,	4,330
Prose Writings,	850
Life,	2,610
Tales of a Grandfather (independently of those included in the complete sets of the Prose Works),	2,990
Selections,	4,420

IRELAND.

Irish Revenue.—A Parliamentary return, printed on Thursday, at the instance of Mr. M'Cullagh, shows that the gross customs duties has been gradually declining since 1847. In the latter year, the gross produce of the customs amounted to £2,485,695, but in 1848 it declined to £2,271,906 ; in 1849 to £2,285,195, and in 1850 to £2,165,874. The customs duties yielded at the port of Dublin in 1847, was £1,054,675 ; in 1849, £980,289 ; in 1849, £978,511 ; and in 1850, £924,513. The total number of British vessels which entered the Irish ports in 1847, was 1240, and of foreign vessels 378 ; in 1848, 2109 British, and 1153 foreign ; in 1849, 1342 British, and 602 foreign ; and in 1850, 1677 British, and 769 foreign. The number of vessels registered in Ireland in 1847 was 2251, tonnage, 247,696 ; in 1848, 2319 tonnage, 255,556 ; in 1849, 2,347, tonnage, 268,742 ; and in 1850, 233, tonnage, 267,682.

Hibernian Bible Society.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, in the Rotunda, Dublin. The meeting was large and respectable. The Earl of Roden, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting. Rev. Dr. Singer read the report, which stated the very important fact, that the free contributions from the auxiliaries for the last five years had been larger than during any other five successive years of the Society's history. The grants during the past year of copies of the sacred Scriptures had been as follows :—To auxiliary Societies, &c., 8418 ; weekly schools, 15,248 ; Diocesan Church Education Society, 7668 ; the Irish-speaking population, 14,205 ; emigrants and convicts, 5319 ; distribution by colporteurs, 18,619, making a total number of 69,477 copies, at an expense (including loss on sales, at reduced prices) of £2015 18s. 7d., while the receipts, in free contributions, from all sources, amounted only to £21,185 1s. 6d. The total value of grants from the commencement of the Society, in 1806, amounted to £60,601 3s. 7d. The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Rev. John Whitestone, A. E. Gayer, Esq., L.L.D., the Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, the Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Rev. Chas. M. Fleury, and others, addressed the meeting.

Seizing of Arms in County Down.—Government are seizing the arms of the people in the proclaimed district near Banbridge. With regard to this step, the *Derry Standard* complains that the innocent many are punished "for the guilt of the few—a most iniquitous and barbarous practice, which shows that our rulers act on no better principles than the Lord Deputies of the Pale, 500 years ago. Have they not police enough to find out the guilty, in order to punish them, without muleting the industrious people, who have nothing to do with crime and outrage? What is Letterkenny about? Everybody admits now that the police tax is ruining the town, and that the additional force there is utterly useless. Will the people silently endure all this? Can they not get their county members to say a word in Parliament? If not, why not try some other members? We cannot understand their silence, and their tame endurance of wrongs, so wantonly inflicted by an ill-advised Government."

Science.

The Rotation of the Earth rendered Visible.—The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is certainly one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, nevertheless, even the natural philosopher himself cannot regard the present experiment without feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomena by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, this experiment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon a fine wire is attached, from, which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrical with it, is placed a circular table, some 20 feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principle of mechanics that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c. the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is, that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball, will change its direction relatively to the table from minute to minute and from hour to hour, so that if such a point were a pencil, and that paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during twenty-four hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour, would always form an angle with each other of 15° being the 24th part of the circumference. Now, this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practised eye of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has in common with the earth under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or rather the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. This is rendered visible by the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, but turns round the axis of the earth ; nevertheless, the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in 24 hours round its own centre, for although the table be turned in common with the surface of the earth round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in 24 hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in 24 hours under it.—*Globe.*

Astronomical Clock.—We understand that a curious astronomical clock is at present being constructed in the vicinity of Liverpool by E. Henderson, LL.D., &c., from a series of very intricate calculus and complicated projections, which has engrossed a large share of his time and attention since 1844. This clock, when finished, will completely throw into the shade the celebrated "horologies" of antiquity, and other clocks and planetaria of modern times. Hitherto such pieces of mechanism have exhibited very curious results, but they have been inaccurate in their motions, revolutions, and phenomena ; so much so, that, at the end of a year or two, the machines gave out indications very wide of the truth, and required to be rectified. This, in a great measure, arose from the inaccuracy of the calculations, produced from a wrong basis, and such formulæ thrown into wheel-work. The present clock will entirely obviate such errors, as it is calculated so finely that in many of the motions by the wheel-work, it will not err one minute in one thousand years. These calculations, we understand, have received the unqualified approbation of the leading scientific men and astronomers of the day, both in Britain and foreign

countries, where the calculator is known. The clock will show the minutes and hours of the day; the sun's place in the ecliptic; the day of the month, perpetually, and take leap year into account; the moon's age, place, and phases; the apparent diurnal revolution of the moon; the ebb and flow of the sea at any port in the world; the golden number, epact, solar cycle, Roman indiction, Sunday letter, and Julian period; the mean time, of the rising and setting of the sun on every day of the year, with its terms, and fixed and moveable feasts. The day of the week will also be indicated, and the year will be registered for 10,000 years past or to come. The quickest moving wheel will revolve in one minute, the slowest in 10,000 years for the date. To show the very great accuracy of the motions in this complicated clock, a few of the periods may be noted—namely, the apparent diurnal revolution of the moon is accomplished in 24 hours 50 minutes 28 seconds and 379,888,268 decimals of a second, which makes an error of one minute too fast at the end of 1,470 years. The stars will make a revolution in 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds and 09,087,284 decimals of a second, which gives an error of one minute too slow at the termination of 589½ years. The synodical revolution of the moon is done by the wheels in 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 3 seconds and 875,544,288 decimals of a second, and this will give an error of one minute fast in 1,167 years. The sidereal year is done in 365 day 6 hours 9 minutes 11 seconds and 53,322,496 decimals of a second, which will make an error of one minutes slow in 1,806 years. The other astronomical motions are too numerous for detail here, but they all bear the same stamp of accuracy. The clock will go 100 years without requiring to be wound up, which is unequalled in horological science. The clock will contain about 170 wheels and pinions, and upwards of 300 distinct pieces It has been constructed for, and space been given for the clock at, the Great Exhibition, and we understand that if possible, it will appear in that gorgeous edifice.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Depth of the Ocean in the South Atlantic.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Saratoga:—"During the passage from Rio Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in lat 28. 21. S., and long 29. 17. W., we sounded and obtained bottom at the depth of 3100 fathoms, or three and a half miles. Our sounding apparatus was a 32 pound shot, slung with wire to a small line of 5000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear the weight of 60 pounds. The soundings were as good and fair as any I have ever seen obtained, the line up and down and as taut as it could be; and, when attempting to haul it on board, after procuring soundings, it parted about fifty fathoms from the surface. The time occupied in sounding was an hour and nine minutes.

Novel Application in Mechanics.—Mr. Reed Smee has contrived a piece of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles inductively, and deductively, and thus perform mechanically what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone. For the action of the machine, he so arranges the words that every word forms a half of the meaning of the word above it, and comprises the meaning of two words below it. By these means he obtains an arrangement of words, having the properties of a geometrical series. When the words are expressed in their proper relations upon the machine, which is constructed upon the same geometrical plan with the logical readings of all, some, none, the bearing of any number of actions is indicated, and the conclusion can be read off by inspection. The discovery will not be patented.

Extracts.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

[Concluded from the *Guardian*, May 23.]

Our author presents us with the following physiological remarks illustrative of the relative evils of eating and smoking this drug.

"When opium is taken into the stomach, besides its local effects, its influence is communicated both by the sentient nerves of the stomach to the cerebrospinal system, and thence to the whole animal economy, and by absorption into the blood through the veins and lymphatics. But when opium is inhaled into the lungs, it comes in direct contact with a far more extended and delicate tissue, composed in a great measure of nerves, and not only enters the circulation more or less by absorption, but at the same time, by its inherent nature, contracts the air cells of the lungs in such a manner as to *prevent the blood from receiving its due proportion of oxygen.* The manner of smoking opium differs materially from that of tobacco. The process consists in taking very long whiffs, expanding the lungs to their utmost capacity and communicating the influence of the drug to all the aircells, and at the same time, retaining it there, as long as possible. This secret explains in part, the almost instantaneous and powerful effect which it exerts on the whole system."

Our author quotes Native and European testimonies respecting the actual evils inflicted by this drug. The latter comprise the statements of Medical men, of Government officials, and of Missionaries.

We cite the following. "Doctor H. G. Smith who resided some years as a Surgeon at Penang, describes the effect of opium smoking in the Medico-Chirurgical Review for April 1842, as follows:—

"The Hospitals and poor houses are chiefly filled with opium smokers. In one that I had the charge of, the inmates averaged sixty daily; five sixths of whom were smokers of Chandoo. The baneful effects of this habit on the human constitution are conspicuously displayed by stupor, forgetfulness, general deterioration of all the mental faculties, emaciation, debility, sallow complexion, lividness of lips and eyelids, languor and lack lustre eye, appetite either destroyed or depraved. In the morning, these creatures have a most wretched appearance, evincing no symptoms of being refreshed or invigorated by sleep. There is a remarkable dryness or burning in the throat, which urges them to repeat the opium smoking. If the dose be not taken at the usual time, there is a great prostration, vertigo, torpor, and discharge of water from the eye. If the privation be complete, a still more formidable train of phenomena occurs. Coldness is felt over the whole body, with aching pains in all parts Diarrhœa occurs; the most horrid feelings of wretchedness come on, and if the poison be withheld, death terminates the victim's existence.

"Mr. J. Lay who accompanied Buckey's expedition as naturalist, states in his journal while among the Chinese, that the opium smoker may be readily identified by his lank and shrivelled limbs, tottering gait, sallow visage, feeble voice, and the death boding glance of his eye; these are so superlative in their degree, and so closely blended in their union, that they at once bespeak him to be the *most forlorn creature that treads the earth.*"

Montgomery Martin says.

"No language would convey a description of the sufferings of those to whom opium has become a necessary part of existence; no picture could impress the fearful misery which the inmates of an opium shop exhibit. Those who begin its use at *twenty* may expect to die at *thirty* years of age; the countenance becomes pallid, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters, mental exertion and moral courage sinks, and a frightful marasmus or atrophy reduces the victim to a ghastly spectacle, *who has ceased to live before he has ceased to exist.*"

Lord Jocelyn, Military Secretary in 1840, thus describes an opium shop.

"In these houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages. Some entering half distracted to feed the craving appetite they have been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe, whilst the couches round are filled with their different occupants who lie languid with an idiot smile, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast emerging to the wished for consummation. The last scene in this traffic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of *dead house*, where lie those who have passed into the state of bliss, which the opium smoker madly seeks,—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying."

What unutterable solemn testimonies are these, what triumphs of "unrighteous Mammon" do they not display. What recklessness of human interests, and of human life do they not testify! If it be true, as some writers specify, that the victims of this vice do not live on an average more than *ten years*, after they have once fairly given way to the habit, *our opium trade sends from a mighty multitude of four millions of these enslaved people, four hundred thousand, year by year to a premature grave.*

What unparalleled destruction! The immolations of an Indian Juggurnath dwindle into insignificance before it! We again repeat nothing but slavery is worthy to be compared for its horrors with this monstrous system of iniquity. As we write, we are amazed at the enormity of its unprincipledness, and the large extent of its destructiveness. Its very enormity seems in some measure to protect it. Were it a minor evil, it seems as though one might grapple with it. As it is, it is beyond the compass of our grasp. No words are adequate to expose its evil, on fires of indignant feeling are fierce enough to blast it.

The enormous wealth it brings into our coffers is its only justification, the sheers of vice-enslaved wretches its only welcome; the curses of all that is moral and virtuous in an empire of 360 millions, attend its introduction; the prayers of enlightened Christians depreeate its course; the indignation of all righteous minds is its only "Godspeed."

It takes with it fire and sword, slaughter and death; it leaves behind it, bankrupt fortunes, idiotized minds, broken hearts, and ruined souls. Foe to all the interests of humanity, hostile to the scanty virtues of hearth and warring against the overflowing benevolence of heaven;—may we soon have to rejoice over its abolition.

Let us now glance at a few of the modes of defence, if indeed they are worthy of that name, of this traffic. The defendants are Government in one hand, and English Merchants on the other. Merchants may respond.—

"If *we* do not send opium to China, others *will*; we may therefore as well have the profits as others." Again, "although the effect are in many cases as deleterious, as you have described them, yet we imagine they are not so in the great majority." Further, "if the Chinese Government be too weak to enforce its own laws, it must take the consequences." Lastly, "if the trade be wrong, let Governmnnt set the example, and forbid the produce." We think these objections, and if there be others, we shall be glad to hear of them, are all too puerile, and some too unprincipled for us to attempt a reply. Government, however, has at command an argument which it

The Italics are ours.—Ed. *T.* & *C.*

believes us to respond to,—an argument which always carries weight, being *financial*. It is a revenue of three millions that turns the scale of justice, and sanctions a dire iniquity. It is the fear of a defalcation of resources for carrying on our Indian Empire, and of consequent political disasters, which perverts the moral judgment of Indian Directors and British statesmen. The E. I. Company would not furnish China with elements of destruction and death, were it not that in doing so, it is, or imagines it is, building up its own institutions. It would not send "streams of flowing poison" were it not that it thereby opens up for itself the veins of Chinese silver mines. The Finance question, is the all in all, and demands attention.

"In the present state of the revenue of India" says the Parliamentary Committee, as quoted by the Essayist,

"It does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue—a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection, than any other which could be substituted."

The *Friend of India*, as also quoted by our author speaks out very plainly, He says:

"The clear profit of the British Government of India from the consumption of Opium by the Chinese, at the end of the official year 1848-9, including of course the tax on Malwa opium at Bombay, will be found to have fallen little short of three crores and twenty lacs of rupees, or three millions, two hundred thousand pounds sterling. It is the most singular and most anomalous traffic in the world. *To all present appearance, we should find it difficult to maintain our hold of India without it; our administration would be swamped by its financial embarrassments.*"*

The Parliamentary Committee, whose report we have above quoted, blinks the question altogether of the illegality of the trade, and pronounces the abandonment of the monopoly by the company as unadvisable from the very same reason, whereby revenue from any legal articles, as indigo or hemp might be justified, viz., the tax falling on the foreign consumer.

In reply to this statement, we might urge that any measure whereby wrong is inflicted on our neighbour is "unadvisable," whatever benefits accrued from it; we might insist that were the Company shut up to this mode of revenue alone, and unable to lay hold of any other resources, it would not be justified in supporting itself by what is demonstrably wrong. But we will waive every moral and Christian consideration, *and we do contend that on no just principles of political economy, (using this term in its widest application) is a revenue from this source advisable.*

An administration is stable or otherwise, as it secures the affection of its own subjects and the good will of other political powers. No country is politically strong which raises its revenue in a way which gives disaffection to other countries. Home and Foreign relationships must both be amicable in order to stability. Now, how does this bear on the trade in question?

The opium trade arms against us the moral sense of nations.

We are pursuing a course, which if it were to prevail among the nations of the earth, would lead to the utter ruin of Governments and people. In doing that to China, which we should not *dare* to do to any of the European nations, we lose the respect of such nations. We declare ourselves to the world, as acting from expediency, and not from law and principle. The foundations of national respect are thereby weakened. Our moral statues and with that our political prestige in the great aggregate of nations, is impaired. By ourselves taking the lead in the violation of law, we are taking a sure method of having our own laws violated by others. From all the analogy of history, and the denunciations of the scriptures, we may rest assured that in the righteous awards of Providence, we shall ourselves suffer wrongs from the hands of others, in lieu of those which we have ourselves inflicted. No nation can disregard another's rights, and not suffer an infringement of its own. History tells us on every page, that the wronger is eventually wronged, and the spoiler sooner or later spoiled. A nation "armed in honesty" is alone fortified against assault. Universal rectitude is the only basis of international relationships.

A nation had better have its coasts unfortified, than its rectitude assailable. If we arm the moral sense of nations against us, we may not indeed at once feel its effects. Interest may for a while lead to the supposition of indignant feeling, but sooner or later it will express itself, in terms such as have been already used by an American Traveller and which we quote:—

"That the Government of British India should be the prime abettors of this abominable traffic, is one of the greatest wonders of the 19th century.

"The proud escutcheon of the nation that declaims against the slave trade, is thus made to bear a blot broader and darker than any other in the Christian world." "Dr. Malcolm's Travels."

Surely, of all countries, our own should most feel the force of this argument. Its pre-eminent position has qualified it to mediate, direct, and advise in international affairs; it should therefore have "clean hands" and a "pure heart." The weakest diplomatist is he who is sensible of having inflicted a wrong. How shall British diplomacy ever consistently appeal against the oppressor, while Britain stands out as itself the oppressor of China? How shall it endeavour to vindicate British rights, when British obligations to China are manifestly violated?

But we advance another consideration.

The opium trade arms against us the interests of commercial countries. The chief party interested in this question is America. This country is sensible that opium smuggling is acting with great detriment to lawful commerce. The "oozing out" of silver from China for this drug alone, to the amount of 5 or 6 millions sterling, is utterly incompatible with the interests of a lawful trade. Four millions of opium smokers care not generally for manufactures or indeed any article. The opium is their life. They care for little beyond. Besides this the prejudice against commerce with foreigners, on the part of the whole Chinese Empire, is chiefly sustained by this very contraband trade. Our author says.

"*Had the influence of this drug never been felt in China, we have good evidence to believe that it would have proved the best market in the world for the sale of European and American manufactures.*"

"The opium trade has been fifteen years, nearly *fifteen millions of dollars in excess of the regular exchange of commodities*, and the drainage of the country for this balance will probably go on as long as the taste for this pernicious narcotic continues, or there is specie to pay for it."

America, therefore sees in our present operations the greatest barrier to the prosecution of her own commerce.

There is a final consideration as regards our foreign relationship:—

Our dependence on the opium trade for a seventh of our income, is an exposure to the world of essential weakness of the East Indian Administration, and as such weakens our political standing.

No country can be politically strong, whose finances are seconded from bankruptcy only by the profits of smuggling. An Empire comprising more than a million of square miles, and extending over more than 100 million of people, cannot be politically strong, when the fact is as broad as day, that a *seventh* of the expense of its whole administration is dependent on the proceeds of an opium lottery.

Is it fit that Russia and France whose wondering and perhaps envious eyes have been keenly fixed on our Indian empire for the last half century, to know with the certainty of arithmetical computation, that our administration is mainly dependent on the reception by Chinese neighbours of a fascinating drug? Will their confidence on the strength of the successors to the Mogul dynasty be enhanced by being told that our colossal army of more than 200,000 soldiers, is dependent for its integrity on the gains derived from the insatiable cravings of Chinese, for a contraband article? And, will not their weakness at all times invite their aggression?

Surely, when the Press of India can give utterance to such a statement as this "British India now really seems to be supported by the cultivation of a poisonous drug, and selling or smuggling it into China"* a statement which none can gainsay —there is enough to make a patriot alarmed lest an empire resting on so unstable a base, should ultimately be pulled down by envious hostile powers.

The intercepting of a few of our smuggling Clippers in the Chinese seas by some hostile "Men of War" would be as serious a financial detriment, as the abandonment of half the land revenue of the N. W. Provinces of India.

Who shall wonder if, in future years, our Indian empire receives its severest shock, by the medium of this very trade, which now forms is firmest but most unhallowed dependence?

Let us now briefly investigate the bearing of this question on our interests *at home*. Is it a wise policy to be dependant on this medium of finance, and with all its moral objections and its *precariousness?*

It is not all revenue which is riches. It is not all resources which are really availing. As with individuals, so with nations, their riches are frequently their poverty, their strength becomes their weakness. There are we think these valid objections against this trade on the score of finance:

First, the trade itself and with it, all its finance is liable to be swept away by the indignant feeling of Christian Britain.

The Christians of Britain have not yet been roused on this subject. Not more than one in a hundred knows the real character of the trade. They wait to be instructed, and roused. They are slumbering because ignorant.

There is a power in England, which when concentred is irresistible by Parliament and by "Companies"—the power of Christian sentiment and feeling—the power of enlightened "public opinion." This it was which swept slavery from the isles of Western India. This it is which if once roused will sweep Government Opium smuggling from Eastern India. Before the principled determination of Christian philanthropists, the difficulties of finance will be as nothing. They have already given 20 millions of pounds sterling to set Africans free, they will on the same principle let go a revenue of 3 millions, to emancipate China. The tide of sentiment at home against the trade is beginning to set in, its surges are heard advancing, and when it shall reach its full, it shall sweep away this detestable system.

Let not therefore the Government rely on so *precarious* a resource.

2. *The Opium trade is injuring our own commerce.* "China

* *Bombay Gazette Nov. 20th, 1849.*

expends for this simple article, a larger sum than any one nation on the globe pays to another for a simple raw material with the exception of what Great Britain pays to America for Cotton." Let our Manchester's and Glasgow's look well *to this, and bestir themselves.*

More than half of the civilized globe is found in the Chinese empire—more than three hundred millions of people, who need only be brought into free communication with us, to appreciate the legitimate articles of our diversified commerce. What an unbounded sphere of commercial speculation! We have already treated of the Opium trade as conflicting with interests of commerce generally and shall therefore merely append a few authorities quoted by our Essayist.

"The Canton Circular for 1846 remarks" 'with respect to the Opium trade, as at present conducted, it is certainly a great evil and *indirectly injures the sale of other merchandize.*' 'Mr. Dunn who spent many years among the Chinese, says' they possess a strong predilection for commerce and a great taste for foreign manufactures. The principal barrier to the consumption of British goods is, I conceive, the Opium trade. Stop this and you will have their warmest friendship,—a friendship that will so facilitate and increase the consumption of your manufactures, that a few years only would shew them to be your best customers."

Mr. M. Martin inquired of one of the chief Officers at Shanghai how trade could be best promoted; he immediately and with great sternness, answered "*cease sending us millions worth of Opium, and then our people will have more money to purchase your manufactures.*" There cannot be a doubt that a few "Clippers" and the P. and O. Company's Steamers, are keeping out a fleet of merchant vessels.

Lastly.—*The tendency of the Opium trade, by the fact of its producing with little effort on the part of Government, a large revenue, is to make Government neglect the real, and stable resources of the country.* It is true of Governments as well as of individuals that they will not *work* unless they are obliged. No one will be industrious, who can secure an income without an effort. His powers will become paralyzed, and the resources he may possess will fail.

Government, able to meet its present exigencies by an Opium revenue of three millions a year, is no doubt by that very fact less assiduous to *hunt out*, and to *work up* the resources of British India. To open up spheres of labour, to stimulate industry, to advance capital, to procure statistics, to induce amendments of the old, and to originate new economies, is a *task*, and a task to which Government is less likely to apply itself, from the absence of a sharp necessity.

A few hundred chests of Opium yield without any pains, more than would the profits of some arduous scheme, pursued for the improvement of the country. But it must be remembered that the resources induced by the latter will be perpetual; while those of the former are evanescent.

Without increasing the taxation of the country, let Government seek to raise its three millions from eliciting the natural resources of India, and stimulating the appliances at hand, rather than the cultivation of the poppy, and surely we are not too sanguine in saying, they shall not be defaulters.

TRADE-MORALITY.—(*Communicated.*) In one of our last issues we copied some remarks of an English Traveller condemnatory of the system generally in vogue amongst Shopkeepers on the Continent, i. e. to demand more for their goods than they are willing to take. If this mode of dealing were solely prevalent on the Continent, an Englishman might justly be proud of the "integrity" pervading the whole "nation of shopkeepers" as Napoleon disdainfully called us. But while a more attentive search will make the English Traveller acquainted with the extension which the "system of fixed prices" is gaining throughout Europe, more than one veracious foreigner has to experience that amongst the crowd of Shopkeepers and Trades in Great Britain, there are not a few who neither feel ashamed nor pricked in conscience to "gull" a foreigner, nay more, he may hear himself cautioned by John Bull proper (if we may say so) against those "cunning" people in the North.

Whilst helping to denounce the wickedness of the "Poison Trade" in this quarter of the globe, we cannot shut our eyes to the felonious practises complained of by our brethren at home, as will appear from the following leader in the *Illustrated London News* of the 29th March last. If "His Heavenly Majesty" is hotly displeased at the doings of the red-haired Barbarians, many of the latter consider him perfectly justified to be so, although the sweet poison is offered as such; now what shall we advance in defence of him who poisons surreptitiously his "own flesh and blood"!!

TRADE MORALITY.

There are subjects of national importance and concern which never come under the notice of the Legislature, and which only at rare intervals excite from the press and the leaders of opinion the notice they deserve. Among these, the subject of "Trade Morality" is at the present time one of the most conspicuous as well as the most interesting. The character of the British nation in all the great affairs of commerce stands unrivalled. The word of British merchants is their bond. The commercial credit of our merchants generally, and of the nation of which they are the support and the ornament, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. But, unfortunately, this high character does not attach to the great bulk of retail traders; and some recent exposures go far to show that the morality of trade at the present time is not only lower than ever it was, but that it is in the highest degree disgraceful to a civilised and Christian country, and injurious in a thousand ways to the public.

The system of "slop" manufacture on the one hand, and of the adulteration of articles of food on the other, are the two great means by which dishonest traders make nefarious profits at the expense not only of the pockets, but of the very life of the community. By the manufacture of cheap articles, made for show and not for use, the public is daily robbed, to an enormous and increasing extent. People are obliged, in the present day, to live in slop houses, so thinly partitioned, that a sneeze or a cough is heard from one tenement to another. The furniture of the moderns is as sham, rickety, and abominable as their dwellings. Chairs and tables, of an appearance equal to those that formerly did service for a lifetime, now fall to pieces in a twelvemonth; and even when new, will not bear the weight of an alderman or a dowager, and scarcely of a person of moderate bulk and weight. Everything is made upon the "slop" or show system, to cheat the purchaser into the idea that he has paid for a good article, when he has been shamefully defrauded with a bad one. The artificer and labourer, deprived of their fair rate of wages in the manufacture of such goods, "scamp" the workmanship in self-defence. Being cheated themselves, they take their revenge on their employers by cheating them in their turn. Articles of apparel fall within the reach of the same condemnation; and when it is not in the power of the dishonest trader to defraud in quality, he makes up for his lost chance by taking a percentage off the quantity. Where is the lady, who, having purchased silk, supposed to be sufficient for a dress, has not been twice robbed before it was made into a garment—first by the vendor, and secondly by the dressmaker, who has taken a yard or two for her own perquisite? There may be such fortunate fair ones in existence; but we suspect that their number is but few. Were the secrets of the internal management of the show-shops and the flaunting linen-drapers, and many other establishments, as fully exposed as they might be—a detail of ingenious, systematic, and pertinacious fraud and robbery would be laid bare, which would cause honest men to blush, and to ask themselves if the land were indeed as Christian as it is represented to be; and whether the hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum which are spent upon the open robbers that pick pockets and break into houses, are in reality spent upon the most dishonest portion of the British community.

But still worse than these are the attacks which are made upon our pockets through the medium of our unoffending stomachs. In great cities like London, and even in the rural districts, there is scarcely an article of food that is not adulterated, deteriorated, or poisoned. So keen is the struggle to live, so over-hasty are poor traders to get rich, so onerous are the burdens upon shopkeepers, and so great is the certainty that a man contented with fair profits gained by fair means will be undersold, and finally ruined by his more unscrupulous competitors in business, that many a man, who thinks it wrong in a starving fellow-creature to steal a quartern loaf, thinks it all in the way of business, and at the worst a very venial offence, to sand the sugar, to water the milk, to flour the butter, or to "bob" the beer, which he retails to his customers. Upwards of a quarter of a century ago, the publication of a well-known chemist, entitled "Death in the Pot," exposed many of the mal-practices of the London shopkeepers in this respect, and created quite a sensation in the public mind. But the exposures then made by Mr. Accum are as nothing to those which have taken place within the last few months, and to which the public is indebted (if such miserable knowledge can be considered a benefit) to the industry and research of the editor of the *Lancet*. It appears that there is scarcely an article that we eat or drink that is not mixed up in some way with inferior substances, to the injury of our pockets, or with positive poison, to the ruin of our health. Butcher's meat, which one would think offers some security against adulteration, is continually sold in a state unfit for food; and the daring wight who ventures upon the purchase and consumption of such articles as sausages or dried tongues, not only receives diseased flesh, highly spiced, to conceal the original iniquity of the bargain, but, in the matter of salted tongues, receives the lingual abominations of the knacker's yard. The number of horses' tongues annually cured, salted, and eaten in England is frightful. It may possibly be alleged that horses' tongues are not unwholesome; but, even in that case, the dishonesty and the injury remain. Bread, again, which ought to be the staff of life and health, is too often mixed up with ingredients both disgusting and unwholesome. A large percentage of bone-dust and lime takes the place of wheaten flour in the loaves that are sold to rich and poor; and damaged wheat is compounded with a variety of substances that

improve its colour and increase its weight, without depriving it of its unwholesomeness. The tea of the poor is known to all the world to be a vile mixture of British leaves, gathered from the hedges. Coffee is largely mixed with chicory—not at the low price of the inferior, but at the high price of the superior article—the vendors having the impudence to justify the fraud on the plea that chicory is wholesome, and that the public like it. Of fifty-six samples of coffee recently purchased at random in various shops in different parts of London, for the purposes of the exposure which is now going on in the pages of the *Lancet*, the microscope detected that only five were genuine. "The brown sugars of commerce," as we learn from the same publication, "are in general in a state wholly unfit for human consumption," and are largely adulterated with "blood, albumen, fragments of the sugarcane, starch granules, lime, lead, iron, and grit or sand," besides swarms of sugar acari, or mites, and the sugar fungi. Out of thirty-six samples of brown sugar, the acari, or sugar-lice, were found in thirty-five. The adulteration of milk is, if possible, even more disgusting. Were it confined to chalk and water, as in days of old, the robbery though gross would not be so very mischievous; but when the squeezings of horses' brains from the knackers' yards are known to be largely added to the article by the wretches who trade in this fiendish mixture, indignation is largely mingled with a feeling of nausea and abhorrence. The adulteration of malt liquor is perhaps still more notorious; and the poisons which are put into beer, before as well as after it leaves the premises of the brewers, give the medical men of the metropolis considerable extra practice, and add largely to the gains of the gravedigger and the undertaker. As for the port wines which are foisted upon the public as genuine, their parentage is log-wood: and more sherry is drunk in the United States alone than the vintages of Spain produce. In short, there is scarcely an article of food or drink, with the sole exception of fruits and vegetables, that retail dealers do not adulterate, committing a double wrong and injury. Yet those very men who carry on these nefarious practices would prosecute a pickpocket or a burglar, if he stole their handkerchiefs or broke into their premises. These very men sit continually upon juries, to condemn to gaol or to the hulks their brothers in iniquity, between whom and themselves the greatest real difference is, that the one class pays rates and taxes for shops, and that the other does not. *There is, to our shame, no country in the world where this system of adulteration is carried on to the same extent as in England*; and there is no place in England where the villainy is so widely spread as in London. We are no advocates for the undue interference of the law, or for the unnecessary enactment of penal statues; but when we consider the perilous dishonesty that seems to have been extending of late years among the retail dealers in all commodities, especially in articles of food and drink, and the mischievous results, not simply upon the morality, but upon the health of the people, we are tempted to wish that the Turkish practice could for awhile be enforced amongst us and that it was in accordance with the general sentiment of propriety and justice, that a few score of such offenders should be nailed by the ears to their door-posts. The evil is widely spread; and the exposure promises to be so complete, that, if not promptly remedied by the guilty parties, the public will speedily take measures of self-defence. For this purpose the club system might well be tried. Provision clubs, with a command of capital, and purchasing through the agency of a small committee, or a paid steward, would, if extensively established and supported by the heads of families, bring the guilty parties to their senses by taking away their custom. The club system is yet in its infancy; but "flour clubs" for the supply of wholesome flour to the members at the wholesale price, are becoming common in the manufacturing districts. An extension of the system for the purchase of the principal articles of domestic use would be largely instrumental in purging us from this *national disgrace*. Let the retail POISONERS look to it in time.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand	2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice	3 " "
On ditto at 3 " "	4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	7 per ct. per ann.
" Commercial Bills		10 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		9 " "
" " Goods, &c		10 " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	at	2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	"	2s. 0⅝d. "
" " 2 " "	"	2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 " "	"	2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 day's "	"	2s. 0d. "
" Ireland 1 " "	"	1s. 11¾d. "
" Scotland 1 " "		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		

N. B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight*. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid*.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay*;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th May 1851.

Commercial.

London	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d. @ 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Document Bill		2s. 1⅜d. @ 2s. 2d. "
Bank Rates		2s. 1d. "
Ditto	3 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Ditto	2 ditto	2s. 0¾d.
Ditto	1 ditto	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98½ per cent.
Ditto	30 ditto	99
Ditto	Sight	99½ @ 99¾
Madras	30 days'	98¼
Ditto	Sight	98⅜
China	60 days'	214

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£3. 0s. 0d. @ £3. 2s. 6d.
To Liverpool	£3. 0s. 0d. @ £3 5. 0.
To Clyde	No quotation.
To China	Rs. 11¼. per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	20 pm.
Oriental Bank	"	500	7 do.	19 Disct.
Commercial Bank	"	500	7 do.	13 "
Agra Bank	"	500	8 do.	2 "
Apollo Press Co	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,700
Colaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500 do	14,200
Colaba Land Co	"	10,000	420 do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co	"	500	None 55 p. c. dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	"	27.4.5.	Rs. 25	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ℘ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 119	℘ 100	Siccas
5 "	Loan 1825-26	" 107	℘ 100	"
5 "	Loan 1829-30	" 107	℘ 100	"
5 "	Loan 1841-42	" 2¼ @ 2¾	p. ct. prem. ℘ 100	Co's
4 "	Loan 1832-33	" 96	₰ 100	Siccas 2¼d
4 "	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	" 92		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10. 3 as. each
Bank of England Notes	"	10. per £
Spanish Dollars	"	220½ per 100$
German Crowns	"	212 "
Sycee Silver	"	104½ to 104¾ p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16. 5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15.14 as. "

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1851.

No. 209 of 1851.—Lieutenant G. R. Scatchard, of the 24th Regiment

Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1851.

No. 300 of 1851.—Major Coghlan, is appointed to officiate as Director of the Artillery depot of Instruction, without prejudice to his Regimental command, during the absence of Captain Guisford, on special duty, or until further orders.

No. 301 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased in consequence of the reduction of the Force, to direct the abolition from the 1st proximo, of the following station staff at Kolapoor, viz.

Line Adjutant.
Line Serjeant.
Staff Surgeon.

The allowance for the charge of the Treasure Chest is likewise abolished, and the Bazaar Establishment reduced to the 3rd Class Scale, from the same date

The Regimental Adjutant to perform the station staff duties, on the allowance of Rupees 25, authorized by articles 51, Section I., of Jameson's Code.

No. 302 of 1851.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Morris, dated Ahmedabad, the 23rd April 1851, appointing Lieutenant Howison to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master, and Ensign Heathcote as Interpreter to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Daun on leave to Cambay, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 303 of 1851.—Lieutenant St. Clair Ford, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the 2nd Belooch Battalion, in succession to Grant, proceeding to Europe.

No. 304 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Corps of Gun Lascars.

Jemedar Shaik Jamsel Soota to be Subedar, and Havildar Jootee Bhoo[illegible] to be Jemedar, in succession to Luximon Thacklia[illegible] pensioned: ... ... } *Date of Rank.* 1st January 1851.

Havildar Bhyroo Sing to be Jemedar, vice Peer Nalque pensioned... ... ... } Ditto.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Hoolass Sing, to be Subedar, and Havildar Munzeepah to be Jemedar, in succession to Ramgow Kharker pensioned... ... ... } Ditto.

Jemedar Sellamanjee Israel to be Subedar, and Havildar Shaik Sumsoodeen to be Jemedar, in succession to Some Sawouth pensioned ... ... } Ditto.

Marine Battalion.

Color Havildar Shaik Chu[illegible]tee to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Abdoolla, deceased... ... ... } 26th Feby. 1851.

No. 305 of 1851.—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Conductor Patric[illegible] Hairs to be Conductor, and acting sub-conductor [illegible]ge R. Purvis to be sub-conductor, vice Chanm[illegible]ng ceased... ... ... } *Date of Appt.* 29th March 1851.

No. 306 of 1851.—The f[illegible]ing appointments are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant A. R. Mark t[illegible] be Adjutant to the 3rd Battalion, vice Lieutenant Worgan, permitted to resign the appointment.

2nd Lieutenant T. M. Harris to be Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3rd Battalion, vice Mark.

No. 307 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:

26th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Shaik Jewan to be Subedar, and Havildar Byjnath Cowhay to be Jemedar, in succession to Bapoo [illegible]a deceased... ... ... } *Date of Appt.* 4th April 1851.

No. 30[illegible] 1851.—The undermentioned Officers are ranked from the dates spec[illegible]osite their names, and posted to the Regiments as follows.

	Rank as Ensign in the		*Regiment to which appointed.*
	Regiment.	*Army.*	
1. Robert Suthe[illegible]ope	5th May 1851.	20th Jan. 1850	25th Regt. N. I.
2. Wm. Edmund W[illegible]...	10th May 1851.	20th Jan. 1850.	13th Regt. N. I.

No 309 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made.

29th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Governac Connac to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Balloojee Chowan to be Jemedar, in succession to Guya Deen, deceased... ... ... } *Date of Rank.* 15th April 1851.

No. 310 of 1851.—Captain D'Oyly Trevor Compton, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gaekwar contingent and Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Khanta vice Leckie resigned.

No. 311 of 1851.—Captain G. G. Anderson, of the 15th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 312 of 1851.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Parr, dated Ahmednuggur, the 30th October 1850, appointing Lieutenant Woollcombe, of the Regiment of Artillery to perform the duties of Executive Engineer at that Station from the 1st to the 12th November last, on the departure of Captain Kilner from that station, is confirmed.

No. 313 of 1851.—Second Hospital Assistant Paul Lawrence is appointed an Acting first Hospital Assistant, and first Grade Apprentice L. de Almeida is appointed an Acting second Hospital Assistant and are respectively attached to the Indian Navy as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1851.

No. 314 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon Mead is directed to perform the duties of Deputy Medical Storekeeper, as a temporary measure, conjointly with those of Assistant Garrison Surgeon.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1851.

No. 53 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court have authorized the following additions to the existing scale of Pensions for Naval Engineers appointed from England, subject to the same limitations and restrictions, in every respect, as to servitude and good conduct, as are laid down in the existing Regulations.

After 15 Years' Actual Service in India.

A First Class Engineer..... 3s. 6d. a day.
A Second Class Engineer..... 3s. 0d. a day.
A Third Class Engineer..... 2s. 6d. a day.

After 20 Years' Actual Service in India.

A First Class Engineer..... 5s. a day.
A Second Class Engineer..... 4s. a day.
A Third Class Engineer..... 3s. a day.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1851.

No. 54 of 1851.—First Hospital Assistant Simon De Costa, and Second Hospital Assistant Andrew Braganza, attached to the Indian Navy, are allowed leave to proceed to Goa for the benefit of their health, and to be absent for a period of six months, on that account.

Second Hospital Assistant Paul Lawrence has been appointed an Acting First Hospital Assistant, and First Grade Apprentice L. de Almeida has been appointed an Acting Second Hospital Assistant, and are respectively attached to the Indian Navy, for the performance of Simon de Costa's and Andrew Braganza's duties, as a temporary measure.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1851.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey is appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Mahratta.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

Lieutenant F. Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, availed himself, on the 14th ultimo, of the leave granted to him on the 4th idem, and returned to his duties on the 13th instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1851.

The leave of absence on private affairs for one month granted to the Reverend T. Watson, Assistant Chaplain at Bhooj, under date the 17th ultimo, is extended to the 10th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

The Revd. Mr. Cotes, Chaplain of Baroda, having returned to his Station on the 15th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 5th idem is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the transfer of the undermentioned Native Judicial functionaries to the Stations named:—

Azum Bulwuntrao Hurry, Moonsiff of Kallian, to Bhewndy.
Azum Sudoba Dewjee, Moonsiff of Bassein, to Kallian.
Azum Venaik Govind Chobul, Moonsiff of Chiploon, to Bassein.
Azum Narroo Succaram, Moonsiff of Oorun to Chiploon.

The Judge have likewise appointed Krishnarao Wittojee Moonsiff of Oorun.

The following promotions and arrangements are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, to supply the Jail Hospitals at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor:—

Probationer Gopall Row Venketesh, (General Hospital Kurrachee,) to be made a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Jail Hospital at Kurrachee.

First Grade Apprentice Narrain Mahadie, (General Hospital Kurrachee,) to be attached to the Jail Hospital at Kurrachee.

First Grade Apprentice Bappojee Luximon, (2nd Company 4th Battalion Artillery,) to be attached to the Jail Hospital at Hyderabad.

Second Grade Apprentice Venkutrow Ellapah, (6th Regiment Native Infantry,) to be attached to the Jail Hospital at Hyderabad.

First Grade Apprentice Heerapah, (22nd Regiment Native Infantry,) to be attached to the Jail Hospital at Shikarpoor.

Second Grade Apprentice Bacher Sing, (8th Regiment Native Infantry,) to be attached to the Jail Hospital at Shikarpoor.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to grant leave of absence for two years from the 1st proximo, on medical certificate, to Mr. J. P. Larkins, Attorney for Paupers, and have appointed Mr. E. Arthur to act as Attorney for Paupers during Mr. Larkins' absence.

Their Lordships have also appointed Mr. W. de Blaquiere, Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the resignation of Mr. Larkins, from the 1st proximo.

The leave of absence granted to Captain J. W. Auld, Bheel Agent, in Government General Orders of the 14th February last, is cancelled, at his own request.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointment:—

Azum Purseram Venaik to be Acting Moonsiff of Sholapore.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, delivered over charge of the Surat Adawlut to Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge, on the 17th instant.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following transfer and appointment:—

Azum Goondoo Timmajee, Moonsiff of Soundutty, to be Moonsiff of Haveree, in the Dharwar Zilla, vice Azum Seenapa Naik Appana, deceased.

Azum Sreenivas Rao Hunmunt to be Moonsiff of Soundutty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

Mr. R. Parker, Acting Post Master in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 21st to the 30th instant, on private affairs.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report that Mr. W. J. Cole, Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, has passed an Examination in the colloquial branch of the Scindee language.

Assistant Surgeon Sylvester has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad, with the charge of the General Hospital, and the other duties lately devolving on Assistant Surgeon Young.

First Grade Apprentice P. A. D. Crastos, 18th Regiment N. I., to be attached to the Department of the Civil Oculist, Bombay, vice L. de Almeida, attached to the Indian Navy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

24th May—Ship *Feathers*, H. Throwill, Master, from Liverpool 4th January.—On the 1st April, spoke the Barque *Bank*, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to Moulmein.

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" " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, from Surat. Passengers.—A number of Natives.

25th " Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, Commander A E. Ball, from Aden 15th May, at 10. 40. A. M. Passengers.—Lieutenant Napier, B. Artillery; Lieutenant Murray, H. M.'s 92nd Foot; Lieutenant Mackenzie, H. M's. 8th Foot; Lieutenant K. D. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 86th Foot; Ensign Bolton, Bombay Army; Mr. Ross, Merchant; Mr. Atkinson, Merchant; Professor Harkness. *Left at Aden.*—Lieutenants Findlay, and Smith, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

26th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood, Master, from Quilon, 13th May, touched at Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Goa, and Vingorla. Passengers.—Colonel Straton, Madras Army; Lieut. Ward, I. N.; Captain Montgomery Campbell and Lady 16th Madras N. I.; Mrs Forman and children; Miss Tonk; Lieut. Neild, 2nd M. N. I.; G. F. Remington Esq.; Lieut. Hatch and Lady, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. Beville, 8th M. N. I.; Lieut. Nicoll, 6th M. N. I.; Lieut. West, M. N. I.—Sixteen European Seamen H. C. Brig *Palinurus*; and Eighty Natives.

" " Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Commander J. Clark, Master, from Surat. Passengers.—Twenty-five Natives.

" " Ship *Subraon*, James Rodgers, Master, from Liverpool 7th December.

27th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, Commander E. Banks, from Surat. Passengers.—Mr. Mackay; and one hundred and fifty Natives, deck.

" " Arab Brig *Salaykee*, Safa bin Salum, Nacoda, from Zanzibar, 3rd April.

29th " Ship *Hydrose*, Hoosen Ameo, Nacoda, from Cannanore 2nd May.

DEPARTURES.

23rd May.—Schooner *Deccan*, Robert Turnbull, Master, to Mauritius.

24th " Ship *Parsee Merchant*, A. J. Gordon, Master, to Calcutta. Passengers.—Edward Drilla, Esq.; Mr. Edwards, and fifteen Natives.

" " Ship *Charles Grant*, Allcock, Master, to Singapore and China. Passengers.—Seven Stokers, and two Natives.

" " Steamer *Pacha*, T. MacQueen, Master, to Point de Galle and Calcutta. Passenger.—Mrs. MacQueen.

25th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat. Passengers. J. H. Pelly, Esq.; Civil Service; and several Natives.

" " Ship *Kaidree*, F. Gardner, Master, to Singapore.

" " America Ship *Geneva*, G. W. Tucker, Master, to Calcutta. Passengers.—J. W. Pierce, Esq.; and Mrs Tucker.

27th " Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Moozuffer*, Lieutenant H H. Hewett, Commander, to Aden. Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Capel, with a native servant; H. F. Bather, Esq.; and Captain J. S. Phillpot, Bengal Army.

" " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, Commander N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Adams; Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester; Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch; Dr. and Mrs. Bowie; J. McLeod, Esq.; Captain Cooper; Lieutenant Anderson; Lieutenants Pottinger and Ford; and several Natives.

28th " Ship *William Stewart*, Wm. Jamieson, Master, to Liverpool.

29th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, E. Banks, Master, to Surat. Passengers.—W. G. Frere, Esq.; Lieut. J. T. Jamieson, 28th Regt. N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Bean, and family; and One hundred and seventy-five Natives.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, Mrs. R. J. Morris, of a daughter.

In the Fort, on the 21st of May, Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. Kirby, 1st Class Boiler Maker, of daughter.

At Asseerghur, on the 22nd of April, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Goodwin, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 26th May, the wife of St. John Stewart Gordon, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Malabar Hill, on 29th instant, Mrs. Alfred Lyon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At the Chapel, at Hydrabad, (Dekhan), on Thursday, May 22nd, Captain James Ross Arrow, of the 15th Madras N. I., to Miss Alice Davis.

DEATHS.—At Matharpacady, on the 20th May, the infant daughter of Mr. Clemente J. de Abreo, aged 14 days.

At Matharpacady, on the 21st May, Rumana, the beloved wife of Mr. Clemente J. de Abreo, leaving a husband, 2 sons, and a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss. "May she rest in peace."

At Kalbadavee, on the 23rd instant, Mr. Fleming, of the Mint, aged 45 years.

On the night of the 18th May, at Ahmedabad, of Spasmodic Cholera, Captain William Topham, 7th Regiment N. I, deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends.

At Ootacamund, on Monday the 12th May, Captain S. V. W. Hart, 2nd Grdr. Regt. N. I., Superintendent of Pensions.

On the 22nd instant, the beloved daughter of Mr. Eugerio Antonio Cabral, Head Clerk, Post Office, Ahmednuggur, aged two months and 21 days.

At Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at ½ past 8 P. M., of Spasmodic Cholera, Francis William, the beloved child of Mr. Wm. Maidment, Junior, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON 20TH JUNE.

THE Fine A. 1. British built Barque "MARTIN LUTHER," 500 Tons, J. HUTTON, Commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged.

Has superior accommodations for Passengers. Plans of the same may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 22d May, 1851.

OVERLAND MAIL, *Viâ Marseilles.* It is hereby notified for general information, that the regular Monthly Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles, will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 25th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. An after-Packet will be kept open until 5 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Letters and papers superscribed to go *viâ Southampton* will be forwarded to Aden, to be thence dispatched by the Mid-monthly Steamer, on her way from Calcutta to Suez; this will cause a detention of a fortnight or three weeks.

Letters, *viâ* Marseilles, cannot be prepaid.

Post Office Packets, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "PEKIN," for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, will be closed on the 18th, proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 28th May 1851.

TWO LADIES accustomed to private tuition and residing in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood within reach of first rate religious and intellectual advantages, are desirous of receiving 8 or 10 pupils. They have at present two. For their qualifications and method of training they refer to The *Lady William Douglas* Grangemuir near Pittinweem, Fife; Mrs. Colonel *Lawrence* Residency, Nimuch: and Mrs. *Colin Mackenzie* Elichpur Dekkan.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer usual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Capt. Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies, is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

MR. DUNLOP has the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on account of the Bombay Guardian.—

May 24th.	Lieut. Col. Morris, 12th N. I.	Rs. 15 0 0
"	Commercial Bank	3 8 0
26th.	Lieut. Johnson, 1st Grenadiers	15 0 0
"	Dr. Don	15 0 0
"	Capt. Purves, 9th N. I.	15 0 0
"	Lieut. Daun, 12th N. I.	15 0 0
"	Dr. Hockin, 1st Lancers	15 0 0
"	Capt H. Willoughby, Scinde	20 0 0
"	John Sprague, Esq.	8 0 0
"	Dr. Mackenzie, Artillery	15 0 0
28th.	F. Lloyd, Esq., C. S.	8 0 0

Bombay, 29th May 1851.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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Printed, for the Proprietors, by JOHN CONNON, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, in Apollo Street, and published by ANDREW DUNLOP, Bookseller, 21 Rampart Row, Bombay